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CSSR PAPER COMMENTS ON GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

AU051936Y Bratislava POLNICKÉ NOVOTNÝ in Slovak 2 Sep 78 p 5 AU

[F. Marton commentary: "The Disarmament Dialog"]

[Excerpt] In several important aspects of the talks the Geneva Disarmament Committee's recent session, the differences in opinion on certain points of the treaty under preparation and of the protocol on nuclear explosions, which will be an inseparable part of the treaty, have drawn closer to such an extent that only certain details remain to be agreed on; and even here the varying approaches have been narrowed down. This progress was achieved due to the constructive efforts of the Soviet Union, whose proposals have established realistic prerequisites for the agreement which could prevent a further qualitative improvement of the nuclear weapon and make the designing of new kinds and types of these weapons more difficult.

The report on the results of the disarmament committee's summer session will be submitted to the upcoming UN General Assembly session. Apart from this progress in the negotiations, progress in negotiations on the treaty dealing with the complete ban of the production and the destruction of all stocks of chemical weapons is to be recorded also. However, political observers opine that far more could have been accomplished during the disarmament committee's session had the Western countries manifested a greater willingness and greater flexibility in negotiations on the realistic proposals and suggestions of the special UN disarmament session this June.

So far, the disarmament committee has had 31 members--eight socialist, eight capitalist and 15 from the developing countries--but at the next session, which is to start in the second half of January 1979, according to the UN recommendation it will be enlarged to 40 members. The new members will also include the nuclear power France. The PRC should also participate in the committee's work. Political observers, however, judge that the participation of the Chinese side is scarcely probable, after the Chinese minister of foreign affairs had, on UN soil, accused both the Soviet Union and the United States of playing a "false game" with disarmament.

CSSR COMMITTEE MARKS HELSINKI CONFERENCE ANNIVERSARY

LD052224Y Prague CTK in English 1739 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Sep 5 CETEKA--The positive influence of the policy of detente was stressed in a letter sent today by the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation to all committees for security and cooperation in European countries and to the Brussels-based international committee for European security and cooperation.

The letter was sent to mark the 3d anniversary of the historic Helsinki Conference, and to review the (?past) three years of intensification of relations between states at all levels. The letter stressed that mainly thanks to the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and of the peace-oriented and democratic movement, the peoples of European countries can today live and work in peace. It deplored the recent escalation of the arms race and the adoption by NATO of unprecedented long-term programs of modernization and development of new weapons, and pointed out that the danger of the production of the neutron bomb has not yet been fully eliminated. The Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation fully endorsed in its letter the stand taken at the international forum against the neutron bomb in Amsterdam that the most fundamental human right is the right to life, which is being so outrageously violated by warmongering forces.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY PRESIDIUUM MEETING DISCUSSES DEPUTY ELECTIONS

AU060937Y Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 3 Sep 78 p 1 AU

[ATA report: "Meeting on the Tasks of State Organs During the Campaign for the Election of Deputies to the People's Assembly"]

[Text] The Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania organized a meeting yesterday which was attended by the secretaries and officials of the organizational sections of executive committees of the district people's councils, and which dealt with the campaign for the election of deputies to the People's Assembly for the ninth legislature.

Also participating were representatives from departments, mass organizations and servicemen

Telo Mezini, secretary of the People's Assembly Presidium, delivered the report: "The Tasks of the State Organs During the Campaign for the Election of Deputies to the People's Assembly."

Shefqet Peci, vice chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium, also addressed the meeting.

SEMINAR ON AUTOMATION OF INDUSTRY HELD

AU061410Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 6 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Within the framework of Innovator's Day, the Ministry of Light Industry and Food Industry, the Executive Committee of the Durres District People's Council, and the radio and television set factory organized a scientific session at the Youth Palace yesterday on the production of electronic components and equipment for the automation of industry.

In addition to many workers and engineers of the radio and television set factory, the session was attended by leaders and engineers from the economic enterprises of the district, and guests from economic enterprises of other parts of the country which use electronic equipment. Kristaq Dollaku, minister of Light Industry and Food Industry; Sulejman Baholli, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Durres District People's Council; Sotir Kamberi, secretary of the district party committee; and others were also present.

Fladimir Shehu, chief engineer of the radio and television set factory, delivered the main report: "Let Us Embark on the Scientific-Technical Revolution so as To Transform the Radio and Television Set Factory Into a Plant for Producing Components and Equipment for the Automation of Industry."

A number of reports followed. On this occasion the participants at the seminar saw an exhibition displaying new components for radio and television sets produced by this plant, and also electronic equipment for the automation of industry which will be [words indistinct].

NATIONAL AKTIV ON AGRICULTURAL MECHANICS' WORK HELD

AU042125Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 4 Sep 78 AU

[Text] The Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions and the Ministry of Agriculture organized a national aktiv today at the machine-tractor station of Shkoder District. It discussed the experience of the agricultural mechanics in reducing the demand for spare parts by recycling them, in the care for the maintenance and use of equipment, and the tasks for furthering this effort in the future.

Attending were distinguished workers, cadres and leaders of the trade union organizations attached to machine-tractor stations, agricultural enterprises, land reclamation enterprises and water (resources) and land arrangement enterprises; and chairmen of the district trade union councils. Also attending as guests were the secretaries and instructors of the party committees, and the secretaries of the party bureaus attached to the agricultural enterprises. Rita Marko, chairman of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Union; Foto Cami, first secretary of the Shkoder District party committee; Miti Boso, official of the party Central Committee; Sulejman Bushati, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Shkoder District People's Council; and other comrades were also present.

Nimet Cani, secretary of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions, presided over the aktiv.

The aktiv discussed the performance in the drive for fulfilling the tasks regarding the implementation of the historic seventh party congress decisions, and also the new tasks resulting from the letter of the AWP Central Committee and government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Chinese Communist Party [CCP] Central Committee and the Chinese Government in order to break the imperialist-revisionist encirclement and the savage blockade by implementing the principle of self-reliance.

The participants heard and appraised a report by Hysni Shehu, dean of the engineering branch of Tirana University, on the opportunities and ways to reduce the demand for the import of spare parts through maintenance and by increasing the range of recycling based on advanced technology, as well as the report by Riza Gurja, hero of socialist labor, who has saved an old tractor and uses it with high efficiency by using 80 percent of recycled spare parts, and the report of innovator Kapllan Hajdari of the Kambze agricultural enterprise who has successfully devised a process of recycling ball bearings and other parts.

Comrade Rita Marko and the minister of agriculture, Themie Thomai, also spoke at the aktiv.

DAILY URGES SELF-RELIANCE IN TECHNICAL-SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

AU061915Y Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 1 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[Thimi Nika article: "The Technical-Scientific Revolution and the Principle of Self-Reliance"]

[Excerpts] The constant development of the technical-scientific revolution on the basis of the principle of self-reliance has currently become an urgent task, more than ever before for numerous reasons: We are working, living and struggling in a new international situation, when new factors have been added to the imperialist-revisionist blockade and encirclement of our country, such as the perfidious and profoundly hostile action of the Chinese leadership.

The development of the technical-scientific revolution, and the consistent implementation of the Marxist-Leninism principle of self-reliance in our country, where complete construction of the socialist society is being successfully carried-out, are neither a subjective wish nor something peripheral or optional. On the contrary, they constitute an objective law for the construction of socialism and an imperative necessity in meeting and defeating the savage imperialist-revisionist blockade and encirclement. They are closely linked and interdependent. On the one hand, strongly implementing the principle of self-reliance means that one must develop and deepen the technical-scientific revolution constantly.

On the other hand, the technical-scientific revolution itself cannot progress without consistent implementation of the principle of relying strongly on one's own forces.

To be strongly self-reliant in the development of the technical-scientific revolution means that, by creatively implementing scientific laws in conformity with our social, climatic and geographical conditions, we ourselves should design, construct, create and produce all that is necessary for our progress on the path of socialism and communism. Comrade Enver Hoxha has said: "Nothing will fall from the skies. Everything will be built by our own hands...." But this does not mean, as the revisionists and opportunists of all hues, old or new, pretend, that to implement the principle of self-reliance in the development of the technical-scientific revolution, as in all other things, is supposedly a "backsliding into positions of narrow nationalism," or a "departure from the positions of proletarian internationalism." Bourgeois and revisionist propaganda are loudly beating their drums in connection with such anti-Marxist theses in order to justify the policy of big power chauvinism and imperialist expansion carried out by the bourgeois-revisionist countries and their capitalistic exploitation of other countries in order to weaken the belief of peoples in the possibility of an independent life and their existence, generally, as independent nations. The example of Socialist Albania in socialist construction and the development of the technical-scientific revolution, relying strongly on its own forces, rejects once and for all the bourgeois-revisionist view that the smaller nations or those which are "young" and backward are supposedly predestined to live under the political, economic, scientific and technical tutelage of "the big ones," whom they can supposedly not do without.

Our entire history is a testimony of the struggle waged by the party against all sense of inferiority and subordination toward the aliens, but it has at no time denied the usefulness of progressive international thinking and of the achievements of science and technology in other countries. Educated by the party with a sound Marxist-Leninist world outlook, our people have had and continue to have respect for, and are acquainted with progressive international science and knowledge, and advanced world technology. Our people have placed all their mental and physical abilities in the service of creating our own Albanian science, that it may conform as well as possible to the needs and conditions of our socialist construction, and of our current and future tasks, taking into consideration the possibilities and traditions of our country, as well as the climatic, physical and other peculiarities of our country. Our socioeconomic system has created great possibilities for the constant development of the technical-scientific revolution. The innovations and rationalizations by our people are numbered in the thousands. We are and will continue to be proud of them, certainly without becoming conceited and without resting on our laurels.

ZERI I POPULLIT MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF VIETNAMESE REPUBLIC

AU061540Y Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Sep 78 p 4 AU

[Editorial article: "A Historical Event for the Vietnamese People"]

[Text] The fraternal Vietnamese people are celebrating an important event in their history today, the 33d anniversary of the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam [DRV]. This great victory was achieved by the freedom-loving Vietnamese people on 2 September 1945 through fierce struggle and great sacrifices against the foreign occupiers, the Japanese militarists, the French colonialists and the country's traitors.

The proclamation of the DRV crowned and sanctioned the liberation struggle and the aspirations of the Vietnamese people, and opened a new road and prospects for great transformations and the country's socialist construction. However, the first victories on this road gave rise to anxiety among the imperialist and colonialist circles, which spared nothing to strangle the DRV in the cradle. They attacked it by surprise. But the Vietnamese people did not give in. They carried on the liberation struggle until 1954 when, through force of arms, they defeated the aggressors and forced them to sign the Geneva agreement on Indochina.

Various savage and insidious enemies have made the Vietnamese people their target, and continuously attacked them. Events have shown that, within the framework of their global aggressive strategy designed to achieve their neocolonialist and expansionist aims in Indochina in particular, and the Asian Continent as a whole, the American imperialists drew up plans and plots to undermine the creative work of the Vietnamese people, to liquidate the DRV and to turn all Vietnam into a colony of the United States, and a military stronghold against the other peoples of Asia. To attain these criminal objectives, the American imperialists launched barbaric aggression against the Vietnamese people. The American imperialists placed all their military, economic and political potential at the disposal of this aggression; engaged over half a million soldiers in the attack, apart from hundreds of thousands of mercenaries from Saigon's puppet cliques, under the command of the Pentagon's experienced generals; used modern weapons and committed the most cruel crimes. To force the Vietnamese people to give in, American imperialism surpassed even the Hitlerite Nazis in its brutality and barbarism, thus once again showing clearly in the eyes of the world its bloody, oppressive and enslaving nature. Nevertheless, even in those difficult moments and that grave situation the Vietnamese people maintained their firm militant position and placed the ideals of freedom and independence, the ideals of national salvation and unification above all else. With rare determination, high patriotism and great heroism and sacrifice, the Vietnamese people resisted the savage and numerous aggressors in a bitter clash, crushed them on the battlefield and, at the same time, rejected the cunning and deceptive maneuvers and the perfidious plots of American imperialism and its collaborators. The American aggressors killed Vietnamese men and women, and old people and children. They burned and destroyed Vietnamese cities and villages. Yet they failed to defeat the valiant and freedom-loving Vietnamese people. On the contrary, they were covered with shame. They were forced to withdraw from Vietnam, whereas the Vietnamese people, led by the Communist Party of Vietnam, achieved their national aspiration, the liberation and unification of their fatherland.

A little more than 3 years have elapsed since the 30 April 1975 victory of the Vietnamese people against the American imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, since the day when the Vietnamese people turned to the constructive battle to heal the war wounds and rehabilitate the country. Yet, while the Vietnamese people embarked on the road to preserve and consolidate the victories achieved by blood and sacrifices so as to live in freedom and construct their country in peace, the development of events shows that a serious atmosphere has been created around Vietnam because of the new imperialist intrigues and plots by the superpowers. As shown by events, the situation is becoming worse and worse. Because of foreign interference, the Vietnamese-Cambodian border conflict continues, and so does the pressure, blackmail and plots from various quarters against Vietnam. However, the Vietnamese people have never been frightened, nor yielded in the face of difficulties and pressure. They have resisted and overcome this with determination, regardless of the size and source of the difficulties and pressure.

The Albanian people, educated by their workers party, led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and with feelings of fraternal and militant friendship for the Vietnamese people, have from the beginning of the struggle for the liberation and heroic struggle against the barbarous American imperialist aggressors and their tools. Our people wholeheartedly welcomed the great victory of the Vietnamese people against the American imperialists, evaluating it as a victory of all freedom-loving peoples, as an inspiring example for the struggle of oppressed peoples against the old and new imperialism and colonialism. On this significant day of the 33d anniversary of the national holiday of the fraternal Vietnamese people, our people convey to them warm greetings, and cordially wish them new victories in the rehabilitation and development of their national economy, the building of socialism in their united country and in the defense and consolidation of their victories.

BRIEFS

ARBERESHI STUDENT GROUP--The group of Arbereshi students of the faculty of Albanian language at the University of Cosenza in Calabria led by Prof (Francesco Soliano) left our country on 29 August. The students have successfully concluded a seminar on Albanian language and literature organized by the Albanian Academy of Sciences and Tirana University. Lili Zhamo, deputy minister of education and culture, hosted a farewell dinner for the students. Attending were Hasan Muco Sepo, deputy rector of Tirana University; Ferdi Karagjozi, general secretary of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries; and other comrades. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 29 Aug 78 AU]

ITALIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--The delegation of the Italian-Albanian Friendship Society has left our country. It paid a visit at the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries. On the occasion of the departure of the delegation Javer Malo, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, gave a dinner which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 29 Aug 78 AU]

TANZANIA YOUTH DELEGATION--The delegation of the Dar es Salaam University youth organization of the United Republic of Tanzania has left our country. During its stay in our country the delegation visited work and production centers, agricultural cooperatives and educational and cultural institutions in a number of districts. It became acquainted with the work and revolutionary actions of our youth and the successes achieved by our people and youth in building socialism and defending the country under the party's leadership. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Ilia Kongo, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 29 Aug 78 AU]

AFRICAN STUDENT DELEGATION--The delegation of the Federation of Students of Black Africa in France led by [name indistinct] Bonaventure, left Albania today. The delegation visited industrial plants, agricultural cooperatives, educational, cultural and artistic institutions and had talks with youth activists and officials and students of Tirana University. The delegation learned about the work, life and revolutionary initiatives of the Albanian youth, and the successes achieved by the Albanian people under the party's leadership in the construction of socialism and the country's defense. The delegation was also received by Lunturi Rexha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania. At Rinas airport, the delegation was seen off by Ilia Kongo, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 1 Sep 78 AU]

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER KHRISTOV SPEAKS AT PLOVDIV FAIR

AUG61524Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Sep 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text of speech by Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, at the opening of the 34th international fair in Plovdiv on 3 September]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Zhivkov, comrades, ladies and gentlemen, allow me to welcome you to this ancient and hospitable city of Plovdiv, where we have all come together to attend the opening of the 34th international fair.

The organization of the Plovdiv fair is one of the most brilliant demonstrations of the successes achieved by the People's Republic of Bulgaria in various branches of socialist economy and in consolidating our foreign trade relations. The fact that 46 countries and over 2,300 enterprises and firms from abroad are participating in this year's fair is a confirmation of the increasing interest and readiness of our trade partners to develop and expand cooperation and trade with our country.

The economy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is developing rapidly. The structure of our national production is improving from year to year. The share of the systems of machines and equipment insuring high production rates is increasing. Bulgarian industry is increasingly mastering the output of new goods capable of competing with those produced in industrially highly developed countries. Opportunities for the scientific-designing institutes in the field of engineering and power supply activities, as well as in services are expanding. These positive changes can be seen in our national exhibition at this year's Plovdiv fair. They are undoubtedly the results achieved by workers' collectives in the struggle for the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 11th BCP Congress and by the national party conference in connection with the improvement of planning and socialist labor organization.

As before, the share of the CEMA member--socialist--countries in the Plovdiv fair is greater than that of any other country. With these countries, and above all with the USSR, Bulgaria is developing truly fraternal mutual relations, on the basis of equal rights, mutual advantage, mutual assistance and on the basis of expanding and intensifying socialist economic integration.

The drastic changes that have occurred in recent years in the world economy are exerting a lasting influence on the conditions under which international economic relations are developing.

The existing depression in the economic growth of the world capitalist economy considerably reduces the increase of trade, the more so since administrative restrictions and protectionism are being intensified even more.

Under these circumstances of the world economy, the advantages and tremendous potential opportunities of the socialist economic system revealed themselves with particular intensity.

The socialist markets created the most favorable opportunities and long-term stability for the selling of our goods and in insuring supplies of technological methods, machines and valuable raw materials which our country particularly needs. The share of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in CEMA's dynamic economic activities is considerable.

The ascending development of our country's economy represents an objective and realistic basis for Bulgaria's constantly growing foreign trade exchange and for the expanding international relations and activities. In 1977 our exports exceeded a total of 6 billion leva, while the goods exchange exceeded 12 billion leva, which places Bulgaria among the countries with the most intense goods exchange. The level achieved in the machine building and electrotechnical industry exports which in 1977 exceeded the level of imports of such goods, is of particular importance to us.

In the years that have elapsed, and particularly at the present stage of development, our country's comprehensive cooperation with the USSR is of particular importance. There is hardly an enterprise in our country that is not linked in one way or another with the Soviet country, with its rich and inexhaustible experience.

We could not imagine our achievements in the economic sector without comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR.

A permanent trend in increasing and expanding our trade and economic relations with the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America is taking shape.

Bulgaria is developing its relations with these states by trying to contribute to overcoming the backwardness these countries have inherited. In our exports to these countries' comprehensive building projects, machines and equipment prevail, while in our imports from these countries, along with the share of traditional goods, the share of products of their newly created industry is also increasing.

As regards the developed capitalist countries, our goods exchange and economic cooperation with them are increasing. Bulgaria is actively contributing to a practical implementation of detente in the field of international economic relations. As to our wish to develop economic cooperation and trade with these countries on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage, the business relations and links established with a great number of firms and enterprises, as well as the active contacts existing between representatives of business circles confirm this trend. We believe that economic relations between the East and West are still lagging behind the actual opportunities for the development of such relations. In our opinion, efforts are necessary and a constructive approach is needed on the part of our Western partners in order to create the necessary conditions for the elimination of restrictions and difficulties in mutual

Our country, being an active CEMA member, also participates in CEMA initiatives aimed at expanding and facilitating trade with the Western countries and aimed at creating conditions for the development of such trade on the basis of equal rights, without any discrimination or restrictions.

We expect that the 34th International Plovdiv Fair will contribute to mutual acquaintance and the establishment of new business contacts aimed at the expansion of cooperation and understanding.

I would like to express gratitude to all those exhibiting and participating in the 34th International Plovdiv Fair and to wish them useful, productive work.

I would like to ask Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to officially inaugurate the 34th International Plovdiv Fair.

ZHIVKOV'S 6 SEP ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Receives Benin Delegation

AU061120Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 6 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Benin, headed by Simon Odguma, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party and prefect of the province of [name indistinct]. The meeting was attended by Comrades Ognyan Doynov and Pencho Kubadinski.

Receives New Lao Ambassador

AU061924Y Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 6 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 6 Sep (BTA)--Today, Mr Todor Zhivkov, President of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr Sot Phetlasi, the newly-appointed ambassador of Laos to Bulgaria, which presented his credentials.

In his speech delivered at the ceremony, Mr Todor Zhivkov said that the Bulgarian and the Laotian people felt close to each other because of their fraternal solidarity in the struggle against imperialism, in the efforts for building up a new society on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

He went on to reveal Bulgaria and Laos' common determination to develop bilateral relations.

On his part, the Laotian ambassador said that the Laotian and the Bulgarian people were natural allies in the search for one and the same ideal of peace, independence, friendship and socialism.

He added that the fraternal, friendly ties between the two peoples had long been built on a broad and solid foundation--the principles of proletarian internationalism, respect, support and mutual interests.

Bulgaro-Laotian diplomatic relations were established in 1963. During the war Bulgaria rendered moral and material aid to the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and to the Laotian Patriotic Front.

Over recent years the two countries stepped up their contacts. Party and other delegations exchanged visits. The willingness of both Bulgaria and Laos to develop and strengthen their relations became evident from the documents signed during the 1976 visit of a Laotian party-governmental delegation headed by Mr Kaysone Phomvihane, secretary general of the CC of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, to Bulgaria.

Receives Cuban Machine Building Minister

AU061920Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council Chairman, on 6 September received Lester Rodriguez, Cuba's minister of iron and steel machinery industry, who is on a holiday in Bulgaria. A broad range of questions pertaining to the Bulgarian-Cuban cooperation in the area of machine building were discussed.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Toncho Chakurov, Bulgaria's minister of machine building.

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BULGARIA

TODOROV RECEIVES USSR'S KATUSHEV 6 SEP

AU061121Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 6 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Konstantin Katushev, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, who is vacationing in Bulgaria. The meeting was attended by Andrey Lukanov, Council of Ministers deputy chairman, and Vladimir Bazovski, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Bulgaria.

TRADE TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH AFGHANISTAN

AU061926Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 6 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 6 Sep (BTA)--Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's foreign trade minister, and Mr Abdolqoddus Ghorbandi, minister of trade of Afghanistan, signed a protocol on promotion of commercial and economic relations between the two countries.

"Here in Bulgaria we see readiness for cooperation" said the Afghanistani minister. "At the Plovdiv fair we saw modern highly efficient farm machinery made in Bulgaria. At this stage of our cooperation we need them badly, in order to mechanize agriculture. Afghanistan has raw materials which might be of interest to Bulgaria--cotton, natural gas, agricultural products. Good opportunities are on hand to set up joint enterprises."

The documents signed by the two ministers provide for export of Bulgarian complete projects mainly in the sphere of agriculture. Bulgaria exports trucks; storage batteries, coaches and medicines to Afghanistan.

Bulgarian minister of transportation, Mr Vasil Tsanov and Mr Abdul Kudu Ghorbandi signed an agreement on the road transportation of goods between the two countries.

Besides, Mr Tsanov and Mr Ghorbandi signed a protocol on the expansion of transport cooperation. The two countries will cooperate in the organization of transportation and in researching into the possibility of technical cooperation and in the design and building of transportation projects. The prospects for setting up a society for road transportation of goods will be reviewed. The protocol provides for the Bulgarian "international road transport" organization to open a transport office in Kabul which is to be in charge of the transportation of Afghanistani import, export and transit cargoes. The organization will render aid in the organization of the Afghanistani road transport. Bulgaria will take part in the research, design and building of roads, bridges, bus stations and airport in Afghanistan.

MIKHAYLOV RECEIVES TADZHIK CC SECRETARY 6 Sep

AU062052Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 6 Sep 78 AU

[Text] On 6 September Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, received Idobat Pakhimova, secretary of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee. A talk related to the tasks solved by the BCP Central Committee in the ideological area and in the implementation of the tasks set by the 11th BCP Congress and the BCP national conference was conducted during the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION CONDUCTS TALKS IN ROMANIA

AU061135Y Prague PRACE in Czech 5 Sep 78 pp 1-2 AU

[PRACE special correspondent J. Skaloudova's Bucharest dispatch: "Intensification of Trade Union Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] On the first day of its visit to Romania, the Central Trade Union Council [URO] delegation, accompanied by Czechoslovak Ambassador L. Hanak, met with the leadership of the Romanian General Union of Trade Unions. The talks were attended by G. Pana, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCF Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of the Romanian General Union of Trade Unions; G. Petrescu, the vice chairman of the Central Council; Secretary C. Filipas; I. Moja, chairman of the Auditing Commission and by other representatives of the Romanian trade unions. Head of the Czechoslovak trade union delegation K. Hoffmann expressed thanks for the invitation and the cordial welcome in Romania. He conveyed the greetings of the working people of Czechoslovakia and expressed the conviction that the URO delegation's visit to Romania will contribute to further developing cooperation between the two trade union organizations. G. Pana, chairman of the Central Council of the Romanian General Union of Trade Unions, then welcomed the Czechoslovak guests and briefed the delegation about the present activities of Romanian trade unions, which incorporate 6.5 million working people. He spoke especially about the share of the trade unions in fulfilling the economic tasks of the 5-year plan.

The Romanian trade unionists are trying to help overcome many problems, specifically by recruiting new manpower, increasing qualifications, increasing labor productivity and by providing material incentives for its members to produce qualitatively high and needed goods. Comrade Pana also spoke about the trade unions' solicitude for the health of the working people, about political-educational work, cultural and sport activities and about the wide international contacts with organizations from 122 countries. In concluding his address, he expressed his appreciation of the cooperation with the Czechoslovak trade unions.

Comrade Hoffmann briefed the Romanian trade unionists about the construction in Czechoslovakia, the current tasks of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and its international activity.

GIOSAN-LED ROMANIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BRATISLAVA

LD061554Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The official delegation of the Grand National Assembly of the Romanian Socialist Republic arrived today in the capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic. The delegation, headed by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly and candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, is being accompanied by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, and by Dalibor Hanes, deputy chairman of our highest legislative body.

At Bratislava airport, the guests were welcomed by Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council, and by other personalities.

The delegation then travelled to Slavin, where it laid a wreath at the memorial for Soviet soldiers.

Welcomed by Salgovic

LD061556Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] At Bratislava Castle today, Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council, received the official delegation of the Grand National Assembly of the Romanian Socialist Republic, led by its chairman, Nicolae Giosan, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. The delegation is being accompanied during its stay in Bratislava by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, and Dalibor Hanes, deputy chairman of our highest legislative body.

In the course of a comradely (?meeting), Salgovic acquainted the Romanian guests with the successes achieved in Slovakia during the 30 years of building of socialism in Czechoslovakia. He voiced the conviction that the visit of the Romanian parliamentary delegation will contribute to further deepening relations and cooperation in the interests of both countries, in the interests of unity and cohesion of the entire socialist community, and based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

CYPRUS' ROLANDHIS ARRIVES IN PRAGUE, MET BY CHNOUPEK

LD061528Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Nikolaos Rolandhis, foreign minister of the Republic of Cyprus, arrived in Prague today for an official visit to Czechoslovakia. At Ruzyne Airport, decorated with the flags of both countries, the Cypriot guest, his wife and entourage were welcomed by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. Also present were officials of the Foreign Ministry, Czechoslovak Ambassador to the Republic of Cyprus Josef Hejc and the Cypriot ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

Talks, Activities Begin

LD062110Y Prague CTK in English 2005 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Sep 6, CETEKA--Talks between the Czechoslovak and Cyprus foreign ministers, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Nikolaos Rolandhis, started here today.

The ministers discussed topical international issues. They expressed themselves in favour of relaxation of tension, disarmament and peaceful solution of all questions at issue in the spirit of the Final Act from Helsinki.

Chnoupek and Rolandhis, who arrived here this morning, evaluated relations between Czechoslovakia and Cyprus as positive and expressed interest in their further expansion and promotion.

They paid great attention to the current state and prospects of the solution of the Cyprus question. They noted the necessity of respect for the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment.

The ministers stressed the necessity of consistent fulfilling relevant UN resolutions. The Cyprus minister appreciated the standpoint of Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries which support a peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem.

He expressed the gratitude of the people, government and President Spiros Kiprianou for solidarity and assistance.

The Cyprus foreign minister also laid today a wreath at the grave of an unknown warrior on Zizkov Hill here.

Tonight, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a dinner in honour of his Cyprus counterpart.

In his toast, Minister Chnoupek said that regular frank exchanges of views are impulses for cooperation between the two countries in all fields.

Nikolaos Rolandhis pointed out that the closeness of views of the two countries' representatives is in harmony with the ideals and principles embodied in the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act.

WESTERN AMBASSADORS HAND NOTE TO CHNOUPEK ON HIJACKING

LD061640Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today in Prague received the ambassadors of the United States, Canada, France, the FRG, Britain, Italy and Japan at their request. The ambassadors handed Minister Chnoupek a joint statement of the seven Western countries against air terrorism and hijacking adopted at the meeting of the heads of state and government of these countries in Bonn on 16 and 17 July. In his reply, Minister Chnoupek explained at length the principled stand of the Czechoslovak Government on this important international problem and pointed to existing differences in attitudes to aircraft hijackers among socialist and Western countries. He then stressed that Czechoslovakia condemned all forms of international terrorism and was interested in an effective struggle against it, including the severe punishment of perpetrators of acts of terrorism. In this spirit the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was prepared to cooperate effectively with every state.

GUYANESE OPPOSITION LEADER ARRIVES IN PRAGUE 6 SEP

LD061852Y Prague CTK in English 1727 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 6 Sep, CETEKA--General Secretary of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana Cheddi Jagan arrived here today at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

SOVIET MOLDAVIAN CP DELEGATION RECEIVED BY JAKES

LD061912Y Prague CTK in English 1728 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Sep 6, CETEKA--A delegation of Soviet Communist Party workers led by Ivan Bodul, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Communist Party of Moldavia, was received here today by Milos Jakes, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium alternate member and Central Committee secretary.

In a friendly discussion they exchanged experience in party work in the sphere of agricultural and food industry.

ORIENTATION TOWARD WEST SEEN AS HARMFUL FOR TURKEY

AU052000Y Bratislava PRAVA in Slovak 1 Sep 78 p 7 AU

[M. Rusko commentary: "One-Sided Orientation Harms Turkey; Unpopularity of Old Ways"]

[Summary] "When the U.S. Congress lifted the embargo on supplies of American weapons to Turkey, the leaders of the Pentagon and NATO were rubbing their hands. The vision of an idyll was revived in their imaginations: Turkey will become an obedient member of NATO again and will poke its head into the horsecollar which it energetically shook off 4 years ago. The billions of dollars of military 'help' they promised was to heal the wound in the alliance. Turkey should return for this sum to the place from which it had succeeded--partially at least--in removing itself. It is true that Turkey's response to the American refusal to provide arms at a time when the Cyprus conflict held the attention of the international public had not been as vehement as, for instance, the step taken by Greece when it withdrew its units from the NATO command. But it still surprised Western politicians. It especially affected the strategic interests of the Americans, who had some 26 observing and monitoring (understand: espionage) stations in Turkey, aimed primarily at the south and southeast part of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Mediterranean. After gaining experience with their 'ally,' Turkey decided to take control of them."

The lifting of the embargo was to renew U.S. activities in the area and thus bring a return to the old ways. So far, however, this has not happened. "It is likely that the Americans will continue to try to materialize their plans of regaining full control over Turkey. On the other hand, however, it is imperative to see that these efforts are at variance with the interests of this country and 44 million of its inhabitants. They are expressing this in talks and are demonstrating with numerous slogans which demand a break with the United States. The policy of friendship and wider economic, cultural, sport and other contacts with countries from which the NATO partners used to isolate Turkey in the past can help to solve internal problems. This path was indicated by Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit's visit this year to the USSR and by the development of all-round contacts with other socialist countries, including the CSSR."

Recently, rightwing forces began to step up their activities in Turkey. They are responsible for the many armed conflicts, which culminated in the massacre of May 1976, when rightwing terrorists killed more than 150 people. The unfavorable economic situation--accentuated by the return of thousands of gastarbeiter [foreign workers] from Western Europe--is another problem afflicting the country. The economic crisis has further increased the gap between the country's needs and its possibilities.

"It is being tactfully concealed--with regard to the ties of alliance--that the current situation is rooted in the decades-long subaltern relationship with the United States, the closest neighbors being pointed to instead, as if they were the main culprits of the present problems.

"The ordinary citizen sees the present reflected in the devaluation of the Turkish pound and the continuous decline of the already low standard of living. Certain circles that wish a return to the complete subservience to the United States are trying in all possible ways to destroy the first shoots of a more independent and sovereign foreign policy. The past taught Turkey more than one lesson and realistically minded politicians have learned from it. The wide strata demonstrate with their attitude that they feel closer to peaceful coexistence than to a one-sided political and economic orientation on the Western 'friends,' who are impoverishing them."

NORMALIZATION OF U.S.-VIETNAMESE RELATIONS DISCUSSED

AUG6133Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Sep 78 p 7 AU

[B. Zagar article: "The Only Walkable Path; Normalization of Vietnamese-U.S. Relations Is in the Interest of Both Sides"]

[Excerpt] Members of the American delegation that recently visited the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] have convinced themselves that it was not Vietnam that was guilty of the failure of previous negotiations on normalizing U.S.-Vietnamese relations. The American congressmen were able to convince themselves that Vietnam has been fulfilling the points of the agreement. Delegation head G. Montgomery admitted that the Vietnamese were very helpful in the search for fallen American soldiers. They even established a committee whose only task was to look for American soldiers missing in action, in order to transport their remains to the United States. During the visit of the American congressmen's delegation, the Vietnamese committee turned over coffins containing the remains of 11 fallen soldiers, to be transported to the United States. Congressman G. Montgomery declared that the delegation is satisfied that there are no more American prisoners and that 340 soldiers who were reported missing in action had lost their lives in combat.

The group of U.S. congressmen saw in this respectable fulfillment of the conditions of the agreement an "essential and dramatic change" in Vietnam's attitude toward establishing diplomatic relations with the United States. Speaking about an "essential and dramatic" change is an exaggeration, to say the least. From the very beginning of negotiations, Vietnam has expressed its sincere interest in normalizing relations with the United States, although the United States had waged a war of extermination in Vietnam that caused the Vietnamese people enormous damage and suffering. Normalization of relations between states is the first prerequisite for peaceful coexistence and for developing trade and economic relations. The United States has also shown interest recently in establishing diplomatic relations, as is made apparent by the results of the American delegation's visits.

One of the conditions for normalizing American-Vietnamese relations is, however, the U.S. obligation to contribute to healing the war damage they inflicted on Vietnam. It is an indisputable commitment ensuing from the Paris agreement, and it is also a moral and humane commitment. The Americans refused to fulfill this point and this is why previous negotiations failed. The Vietnamese side did not categorically insist on this point and did not press the United States to immediately pay the \$3 billion it is to grant to the SRV according to the agreement. The Americans, however, wanted to set political conditions for the fulfillment of this point, with which the SRV, of course, could not agree.

As far as normalization of U.S.-Vietnamese relations is concerned, the SRV's attitude is clear: Normalization must be based on the principles of mutual respect for independence and sovereignty, equality, mutual advantages and peaceful coexistence. Today, there are indications that there is a tendency in the United States, especially in its Congress, to respect these main principles, which is an important prerequisite for normalizing relations.

Should these tendencies become dominant in the United States and should official negotiations on establishing diplomatic relations be restored, it would be beneficial not only for the two countries but for the situation in Southeast Asia as a whole.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Vietnam--as have all countries of the socialist community--has a sincere interest in peaceful life and in cooperation with all countries. As regards the Paris agreement of 1973, Vietnam is fulfilling all its points. Socialist Vietnam is interested in stability and peaceful development in the whole of Southeast Asia, and the United States--which convinced itself that an abnormal situation in this region caused it trouble and damage--should also be interested in this. The only sound path is one of mutual respect for the sovereignty and independence of states, without interference in internal affairs. Each country is obliged to fulfill its duties ensuing from the agreements that have been signed. The SRV is fulfilling these commitments completely and expects the same from its partners.

UK FOREIGN SECRETARY'S BOOK ON HUMAN RIGHTS CRITICIZED

LD061922Y Prague in English to Africa 1730 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The other day a 154-page booklet appeared in London. Its title: Human Rights. Its author, Foreign Secretary David Owen. The book juggles with such terms as human rights, racism, apartheid, detente, world peace, the (?level) of the United Nations, and so on and so forth. In his book the British foreign secretary is trying to convince his readers that, just like President Carter of the United States, he considers the struggle for human rights to be an integral component of his country's foreign policy. David Owen chose the same method as the White House, especially in passages about his criticism of the human rights struggle abroad. Like his brother in Washington, he is a hypocrite. He ignores the situation in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, in spite of the fact that the human rights of the working people in socialist countries--both traditional political rights and social rights--are being granted to an unprecedented extent.

It is this very fact that offers and sets an attractive example for millions of working people in capitalist countries. The ruling circles of capitalist countries, as is demonstrated by David Owen's book, are out to discredit realistic socialism in the eyes of their own countries' working people. David Owen's book, therefore, devoted no attention at all to the situation in countries where human rights really are being violated. No mention is made of Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay, or the support rendered by the United States to Latin American dictatorships. The author even failed to pay attention to criticizing conditions in his own country, such as the situation in Northern Ireland, where London is incapable of solving social and political problems, where there is a rule of terror and violence, where hundreds of people are dying. He also overlooked highly interesting figures, such as Britain's total of jobless people which is almost 3 million. In this connection he should point out that it is the right to a job that is one of the basic rights of man which [words indistinct] is identical with the right to life as such. We could go on. No matter whether we would judge David Owen's book according to its contents, or according to what is missing in it, we would have to consider it a poor defense of the capitalist world. At the same time, it is a tool of open Western interference in the internal affairs of socialist countries.

LENART CHAIRS SLOVAK NATIONAL FRONT MEETING 6 SEP

LD062202Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The Presidium of the Slovak Central Committee of the National Front met in Bratislava today, presided over by its chairman, Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

It discussed the participation and help of bodies and organizations of the National Front in the grain, fodder and fruit harvest. The Presidium appraised the participation and work of all brigade workers in agriculture in this year's harvest. In connection with a discussion of the ideopolitical orientation of the celebration of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Month, the members of the Presidium of the Slovak Central Committee of the National Front stated the conviction that these events would provide further impetus to promotion of work and social activity, as well as fresh testimony of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and socialist internationalism.

LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE CONSIDERS FOREIGN TRADE SITUATION

AU051945Y Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 1 Sep 78 AU

[Article signed "(IK)" in the column "The Topical Theme": "Attention to the Export Tasks"]

[Excerpt] It is a fact that, in 1977, we maintained our share in the overall turnover of world trade. The turnover increase of our foreign trade amounted to 12.6 percent compared to the estimated 8-9 percent growth in all of world trade. This year, the government has stipulated the basic tasks of increasing exports and imports. The overall turnover will increase 5.8 percent, of which trade with the socialist countries will increase 4.8 percent--in prices that were valid in 1977, as provided by contracts--and trade with the capitalist states will increase 7.7 percent. The plan stipulates that exports should exceed imports.

What are the results so far in this respect? In the first 6 months of this year the planned foreign trade turnover was fulfilled by 102.7 percent. Whereas the planned turnover with the socialist countries was markedly overfulfilled, turnover with the nonsocialist countries remained unfulfilled to the tune of 1.8 percent. Thus, the results show that the main problems of insuring the plan of exports for this year are centered in relations with the nonsocialist states. Above all, stagnation on the capitalist markets, which has been going on for a long period of time and which is undoubtedly manifested in the reduced extent of capital investment and thus in the reduced purchase of machinery and equipment, has striking effects here. But neither can we overlook the fact that in a number of cases our enterprises are insufficiently adjusting to these changed conditions on the world markets.

The nonengineering sector is coping more successfully with tasks of exporting to the nonsocialist states thus far. It fulfilled the operative plan for the first half of this year by 104 percent and the entire turnover of goods exchange with this region by 100.3 percent. Here, we are also succeeding in insuring that exports surpass imports. The engineering sector, on the other hand, is not insuring the planned export tasks so far, and, in the first half of the year, engineering imports even exceeded engineering exports. It should be exactly the other way around. This shows that in a number of areas we have not succeeded in coping with the difficult conditions. This is confirmed, for example, by the low share of engineering products in our overall exports to the advanced capitalist countries, which corresponds neither to the structure of our production base nor to the possibilities of our engineering.

The question of innovation, quality, technical service and spare parts comes, therefore, to the fore. Our producers must become aware of the extraordinarily sharpened competition and of the fact that whoever wants to sell must offer high quality and must react with flexibility to the demands of the buyer and insure proper trade-technical services. [paragraph continues]

Whoever cannot satisfy these criteria must reckon either with a lower price or with a complete loss of business.

Our production enterprises have carried out, in cooperation with foreign trade, a number of positive measures in this respect. The situation has improved, but far from all problems have been solved. Today, it is more valid than ever to say that primarily the product itself determines the results of foreign trade.

GOODS EXCHANGE, COOPERATION WITH GDR REVIEWED

AU061125Y Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 5 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[Article signed (AN): "New Forms"]

[Summary] In the 1976-80 period, trade exchange between the CSSR and the GDR should increase 50 percent compared with the years 1971-75. Last year's trade exchange between the two countries amounted to more than Kcs27 billion and the protocol for this year envisages that this figure will be increased almost 10 percent. The CSSR is the GDR's second largest trade partner, following the USSR.

To the GDR, we primarily export machine tools, textile and knitting machines, rolled materials, coking coal, trams and passenger cars. Engineering has a 65 percent share in the volume of our exports to the GDR. From the GDR, we import machine tools, agricultural and computer technology, passenger railroad cars, chemicals, pharmaceutical products and so forth.

Cooperation between our countries is not confined to the exchange of goods. Within the framework of socialist economic integration, we are also applying new and modern forms, such as specialization and cooperation, both in production and in research and development. Some 180 specialization and cooperation contracts have been concluded between the two countries. Best results are being achieved in developing medical equipment, agricultural technology, machine tools and textile machines, electrotechnology, pumps and transportation means. A significant result of cooperation will be, for instance, the joint production of a passenger car, which should start in 1984.

BRIEFS

EDUCATION DELEGATION TO MONGOLIA--Czech Minister of Education M. Vondruska departed yesterday at the head of the CSSR delegation to Mongolia, to attend the seventh conference of ministers of education of the socialist countries in Ulaanbaatar. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 5 Sep 78 p 4 AU]

WORKERS DELEGATION TO HUNGARY--A delegation of the CSSR People's Militia, headed by its chief of staff, M. Novak, arrived in Budapest yesterday to acquaint itself with the activities of the Hungarian Workers' Militia. The delegation was welcomed by A. Papp, commander of the Hungarian Workers' Militia, and V. Moravec, CSSR ambassador to Hungary. [Prague PRACE in Czech 5 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

VISITING CHILEAN DELEGATION--The delegation of the Chilean Popular Unity, which is visiting the CSSR at the invitation of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, was received yesterday in Prague by T. Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

E 1

NAUMANN RECEIVES NEW BERLIN COMMANDANT

LD052109Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1550 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Politburo and minister of national defense on Tuesday presented Maj Gen Karl-Heinz Drews, newly appointed Berlin commandant, to Konrad Naumann SED Politburo member and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk SED Executive. Konrad Naumann wished him every success in his responsible duties.

At the same time, Lieut Gen Artur Kunath, the outgoing city commandant took his leave. Konrad Naumann thanked him warmly for his many years of untiring fulfillment of his duties.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER COMMITTEE APPROVES BUDGET ACCOUNTS

LD062026Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] At its meeting in Berlin today, The People's Chamber Budget and Finance Committee approved the 1977 state budget accounts. Finance Minister Siegfried Boehm spoke on the motion and the present state of plan fulfillment. He pointed out that, aside from the change of plan fulfillment, and the change of external economic conditions, the GDR's social policy program was being implemented point by point. This called for the all-round fulfillment of 1978 targets. Future work and discussions of the 1979 plan should aim at a greater volume of ready production, putting science and technology to the most effective use.

Keypoints were improved quality of products, supplies of spare parts to meet demand, careful handling of raw materials and supplies and tight discipline in implementing investment projects.

The deputies discussed the results of missions by committee working groups to rationalize small and medium-sized enterprises in Potsdam Bezirk. Wolfgang Roesser, the committee's chairman, told our news desk that, apart from progress, shortcomings had been revealed. The disparity, still found quite often, between a high technological level and inadequate working and living conditions should be eliminated.

EAST BERLIN TV CRITICIZES CAMP DAVID SUMMIT

DW062132Y East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1840 GMT 6 Sep 78 DW

[Text] A tripartite summit on the Middle East opened at Camp David. U.S. President Carter had invited Egyptian President Sadat and Israeli Government chief Begin to a conference at the vacation resort of the American President which is hermetically cordoned off from the outside world. According to an official announcement of the government in Washington, there is neither an agenda nor a time limit for the talks.

The confused mass of speculation and the more or less good intentions with which the talks were covered by Western media as well as by participants of the meeting somewhat obstructed the view for assessing this undertaking. This is why it is appropriate, esteemed viewers, to mention those facts about which the Israeli premier does not want to talk. Thus, there should be no talk of a pullout from the territories occupied since 1967, meaning the withdrawal from every square meter of Arab soil. Begin does not want to talk about the sovereign rights of the Palestinians, whom Israel considers as virtually outlaws. Latest reports say that at least 5,000 Palestinians are being detained in Israeli prisons under incredible conditions.

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Finally, there should be no talk of Lebanon's territorial integrity, which is being violated through Israeli arms and commandos.

It is obvious that instead of these burning issues, variants will be discussed at Camp David which would allow the United States to gain a stronger foothold in Arab oil areas. Just now the Washington POST reported that the stationing of U.S. troops in Sinai and in the West Bank is being taken into consideration.

It is this very suggestion, as well as the conference as a whole, that the progressive Arab world considers unfit to solve the problem. Only last week the Syrian foreign minister and Soviet politicians made it clear in Moscow that ways toward a just Mideast solution can be found only if all the parties concerned have a say, as for instance in the form of a Geneva Middle East conference. This unravels the complex point of Camp David. A stable and, above all, just peace settlement cannot be achieved with this separate strategy.

DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER MEETS CSSR COUNTERPART AT LEIPZIG

LD062118Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2012 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Leipzig--Alois Hloch, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade, visited the 1978 Leipzig fall fair and was received by Gerhard Nitzchke, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade, for a conversation on the future development of GDR-CSSR trade. Both ministers visited the GDR and CSSR exhibits. They concurred that even closer cooperation among GDR member-countries leads to the rapid technical and qualitative development of products and offers new opportunities for wider trade between both countries.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER MEETS FRG OFFICIAL AT LEIPZIG

LD062145Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1545 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Leipzig--GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle exchanged views with Dr Detlef-Carsten Rohwedder, state secretary in the FRG Ministry of Economic Affairs, on issues of common interest concerning the development of GDR-FRG economic relations. State Secretary Dr Rohwedder arrived on a visit to the Leipzig fair today.

OFFICIALS ATTEND OPENING OF JAPANESE BUILDING IN BERLIN

LD011436Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1122 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] An international trade center opened in the GDR capital today. The 25-floor building at Bahnhof Friedrichsstrasse was built by a Japanese consortium. It will provide working facilities for representatives of foreign firms and GDR foreign trade bodies. "The Japanese construction consortium presented the building to the GDR in the presence of members of the GDR party and state leadership and representatives of the Japanese Government; members of the SED Politburo, Guenter Mittag, the secretary of the Central Committee, and Konrad Naumann, first secretary of the Berlin SED area leadership; the chairmen of the GDR-Japan and Japan-GDR economic committees; State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil; and Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the supervisory board of the Nippon Steel Corporation."

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AMBASSADOR KOHL PAYS FAREWELL VISIT TO FRG'S SCHMIDT

AU060936Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Bonn (ADN)--Ambassador Dr Michael Kohl, head of the permanent representation of the GDR in the FRG, was received by FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for a farewell visit on Thursday, 31 August.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR RECIPROCATES GREETINGS ON SPACE FLIGHT

DW061942Y East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1837 GMT 6 Sep 78 DW

[Text] Petr Abrasimov, ambassador of the USSR to the GDR, has thanked citizens of the GDR, enterprise collectives, and cultural as well as social institutions and organizations for the congratulations on the occasion of the successful conclusion of the joint USSR-GDR manned space venture.

WALDE OPENS COTTBUS BEZIRK PARTY SCHOOL YEAR

LD061708Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1134 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Cottbus--The SED party schooling year 1978/79 for the Cottbus Bezirk party organization was opened on Wednesday by Werner Walde, SED Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Cottbus area committee. His address centered on the tasks in connection with the strengthening of the party's fighting power as a decisive condition for the continued successful implementation of the decisions of the 9th SED Congress. He stressed, in particular, the contribution of the party schooling year to the further development of the revolutionary spirit. The sense of responsibility and the proletarian discipline of all communists. The party schooling year will be opened in all areas and districts with major propaganda events in the course of the next few weeks.

FDJ'S KRENZ STRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH CHILEAN YOUTH

LD052308Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The GDR's unshakable solidarity with the struggle of the Chilean people against the fascist military dictatorship was confirmed today by Egon Krenz, the first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, at a meeting with the representatives of the Popular Unity Youth living in the GDR headed by its president, (Leopoldo Hoffmann). He said that during the past 5 years over 20 million had been handed over to the solidarity committee. (Leopoldo Hoffmann) and Oswaldo Puccio, vice president of the antifascist Chile bureau gave an account of the constantly mounting resistance to the ruling regime. Despite oppression and terror, the Pinochet clique has been unable to break the people's desire for freedom.

FINLAND'S KEKKONEN ACCEPTS AMBASSADOR MITDANK'S CREDENTIALS

LD011552Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1344 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki--ADN correspondent--President Urho Kaleva Kekkonen of Finland today received Dr Joachim Mitdank, the GDR's newly appointed ambassador to Finland, to accept his credentials. The GDR ambassador conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

These were reciprocated with equal warmth. During the subsequent talk, the desire of both sides was affirmed to strengthen and develop the existing friendly relations between the GDR and Finland on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence for the benefit of both sides.

DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG ACCEPTS AMBASSADOR JARCK'S CREDENTIALS

LD052058Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1558 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Pyongyang--On Tuesday, Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK, received Dietrich Jarck, the GDR's newly appointed Ambassador to the DPRK, to accept his credentials. In the course of an exchange of views, the two sides voiced their conviction that the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the two states and peoples will continue to develop successfully and grow in strength.

PAPER NOTES GOOD RESULTS OF WORKERS MILITIA TRAINING

AU061455Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN/ND)--At the end of September, by the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the workers militia detachments, the combatants [kaempfer] have the ability to succeed in socialist competition. At present, nearly every other combatant and NCO holds the outstanding combatant's badge. It was awarded for the first time in 1976 for good performance, among other things in tactical, firing and special training. Some 88 percent of the combat collectives have won the "outstanding unit" title. Every fourth member of the workers battalions was awarded the workers militia firing badge for outstanding results in training in firing--this involves optimal marks for all target firing exercises as well as care and maintenance of firearms.

TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH WEST BERLIN COMPANIES

LD051046Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0338 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Leipzig--An import agreement on an offset basis has been concluded between the GDR foreign trade firm Industrieanlagen-import and the West Berlin firm Berlin-Consult GMBH for the delivery and assembly of a bone extraction plant. The plant, to be set up at the Veb glue works in Tangermünde, is to become operational in 1980 and will produce an annual 50,000 tons of bone oil, bone meal and bone grit from animal bones for glue production. At the same time, a long-term export agreement was signed between Berlin-Consult GMBH and the GDR foreign trade firm Chemie-export-import for the delivery of products from the bone extraction plant to West Berlin.

GDR PASSENGERS DEMAND EXTRADITION OF HIJACKER

AU061530Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2-3 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[ADN Report: "GDR Citizens Demand Extradition of Hijacker"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The GDR citizens on the hijacked Lot plane, who have meanwhile returned to their homes, have expressed indignation about the hijacking, condemning it as a criminal act.

They unanimously demand the hijacker's extradition. "This criminal must be extradited so that he can be severely punished in our country." Monika Rother and Manfred Baehr declared: "This man has endangered the lives of a great number of people. We therefore demand his extradition, in line with the UN decisions, and the criminal's severe punishment under the valid stipulations of international law."

During talks, the returned GDR citizens expressed their deep satisfaction that they returned safe and sound to their fatherland, the GDR. Ina Braeutigam and Angela Schwarzkopf from Berlin told press representatives: "We are glad to be back home safely. We cannot understand why GDR citizens have remained in West Berlin. Our home is here in the GDR. It is our fatherland." "Everything that matters in our life we have here," said automobile mechanic Rolf Recknagel from Schleiz. The GDR citizens spoke indignantly about their treatment at Tempelhof airport, about the fact that they were detained there for hours and subjected to questioning. They reported about the fact that they were individually questioned and asked by detectives whether or not they would want to stay in West Berlin.

Meanwhile, in view of the differing versions given of the hijacking, there are increasing indications that this hijacking was a provocation staged by Western intelligence services. This can be concluded, among other things, from the differing versions about the events in the Western mass media, as well as from the fact that one FRG citizen so far has not picked up his baggage at the Berlin-Schoenefeld airport.

Victim Reports on Experiences

AU061531Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2-3 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Friday, Monika Jeischik, who on Wednesday was a victim of the hijacking of the Polish Lot airliner to West Berlin, expressed her great joy over her return to the GDR, to her parents' home. During the talk, she emphatically condemned this act of piracy as well as the pressure exerted on the passengers of the plane by U.S. and West Berlin authorities. She described in detail how the passengers, right after the landing at Tempelhof airport, were surrounded by a cordon of U.S. soldiers and civilians, and were asked to make an immediate decision as to whether they wanted to stay in West Berlin or return to the GDR. She talked with a West Berlin official but refused to go to the so-called emergency reception camp in Marienfelde. He told her that she was cordially welcomed in West Berlin at any time and would be given full support by the West Berlin authorities. Asked why she had not returned immediately, the GDR citizen said she was so greatly surprised and excited over the situation that she did not realize the effects of her step. The situation was utterly confusing to her.

In conclusion, she stressed that she was happy to have survived this dreadful experience, and she decided to return to the GDR because her fatherland is here, she said.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND EDITORIAL ON WORLD PEACE STRUGGLE

AU061230Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[Editorial: "Intensified Struggle for World Peace"]

[Text] On 1 September 1939, World War II began with the aggression of German imperialism against Poland. Today, together with all peace-loving and progressive forces in the world, we celebrate 1 September as World Peace Day.

It is designed to hold in our memory the experiences that have been made by the peoples so that they can be applied to our era and lead to actions for safeguarding peace. The present situation in the world is giving particular weight to the appeal emanating from World Peace Day.

Today there are two conflicting but interlinking trends in international politics: One is aimed at deepening detente, the other is marked by the intensification of the arms race. In the struggle for strengthening peace, important successes have been scored. The danger of a world war has been eased to some extent, but it has not yet been completely eliminated. The principles of peaceful coexistence as norms for the relations between socialist and capitalist states continue to be recognized. They have been secured in treaties and in the Helsinki Final Act. At the same time, however, the imperialist forces that are hostile to detente have resorted to aggression. They are accelerating the pace of the arms race, and simultaneously are stepping up psychological warfare. They attack the vigilant policy of peaceful coexistence and attempt to undermine the positive results of detente. This has exacerbated the international struggle. An indispensable prerequisite for peace, security and the peoples' life together is respect for sovereignty, strict observance of the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states and the safeguarding of the inviolability of borders. Today, this means paying attention to past historical experiences in practicing pragmatic politics.

The initiators of the arms race and the opponents of detente are mobilizing NATO for their dangerous intentions. At the end of May, the NATO Council meeting in Washington attended by state and government leaders, stressed this significance and consequently adopted and have begun to implement an armament program of unprecedented scale. The long-term armament program requires an additional expenditure of \$80 billion, while the "rearmament festival," as it was called by American observers, was taking place in Washington. The representatives of the peoples met in New York at the UN special session on disarmament. NATO has directly challenged the peace-loving world public.

On this occasion, a new doctrine of global NATO operations was announced to the effect that its "sphere of responsibility" must be expanded, especially in Africa. At that very moment, armed forces of NATO states were already intervening in Zaire. It cannot be overlooked, either, that the Peking leadership, which openly opposes detente and disarmament and preaches the unavoidability of a new world war supports NATO's increase in armaments. The aggressive NATO states are in turn endeavoring to establish an anti-peace bloc with China.

The United States is obviously attempting to vigorously rally the forces of the imperialist system and to deploy them in NATO for the counteroffensive against socialism. Thus, it hopes to gain ground again after the historic defeats imperialism has suffered. As the council session has shown, the NATO policy of the United States is receiving the FRG's full support. The United States and the FRG constitute the political and military backbone of the pact.

We will not let ourselves be diverted from our policy of peace, of security and cooperation. We do not want to balance on the brink of nuclear disasters, but we want to further develop peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and to deepen detente. But, it will become irreversible only if political detente is augmented by military detente, and if the arms race is halted and disarmament makes progress. Without progress in military detente, everything that has been accomplished in the past few years in the way of political detente can again be jeopardized.

Disarmament can and will come about only if the security of neither side is diminished. The Warsaw Pact states thus favor a mutual reduction of armaments in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. On the basis of these principles, the constructive proposals for halting the arms race and for disarmament have been formulated and repeatedly submitted by our side. If the relative military balance is retained-- at a lower level-- then the security of all concerned will benefit. In addition, through disarmament, large funds would become available that could be directly used for social and cultural purposes, and for the immediate living conditions of the people.

The neutron bomb, the production of which has been prepared and was merely postponed by the United States, must stay out of the game, because it could increase the danger of a nuclear war, and at any rate, it would touch off a new round of the arms race. Actually, however, the most important problem is to check arms escalation.

At its Moscow meeting in July, the World Peace Council "drew the attention of all forces to the seriousness of the current situation." It appeals "to defend the achievements of detente, to prevent a return to the cold war and to insure a continuous advancement toward world peace and international security."

The strength of the peace-loving people's masses is great. No one today can afford to ignore the people's will and their struggle for peace. This strength must be utilized for resolute, purposeful, continuous actions, despite the imperialist counterattacks. The anti-imperialist forces of peace in the world are today stronger than ever before. The mass movement for peace has increased in scope and intensity. It has fought a regular battle against the U.S. neutron bomb project in the very countries of capitalism. The neutron strategists have been compelled to maneuver, but it is necessary to remain vigilant and to continue the struggle until this inhuman weapon has been finally rejected.

NATO's challenge calls for an answer. It is people of many countries, from various social strata, with different world outlooks, who want to defend peace against the threat of the reckless arms race. What matters is that they pool their forces in well organized, concerted national and international mass actions. What unites them is the aim to defend detente and to halt the arms race.

World War II, which began 39 years ago today, wiped out 50 million human lives. A new world war would result in inconceivable consequences. The struggle for peace is being waged for the most elementary human right, the right to live. This is the purpose of our struggles.

RADIO COMMENTARY CRITICIZES NATO EXERCISE

LD062048Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Knut Henssler commentary]

[Text] Today marks the official start of this year's main NATO maneuvers in which about 200,000 soldiers of all member-countries are taking part and which is due to last until November. Knut Henssler comments:

Where there are armies, there are maneuvers. This was the simple formula used last night by a commentator of a Western radio station (about) the war games of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Nor did he forget to add that the Warsaw Pact also staged such exercises.

Maneuvers everywhere may seem a plausible argument, but how sound is it really? To be sure, armies and maneuvers coexist although considerable differences do exist in this respect. For instance, NATO's [word indistinct] sphere does not merely comprise a (coherent) territory, but encompasses a huge area from the north coast of Norway to the Eastern Mediterranean. Nor do the maneuvers last just a few days or weeks, but several months, and hundreds of thousands of soldiers are engaged in them including large contingents from overseas, and from the United States, who are flown to Western Europe by means of a gigantic air lift. Moreover, it is not merely 2, 3 or 10 maneuvers which are being staged, but altogether there are 30 separate land, naval and air exercises which are being held simultaneously. On the basis of these facts alone it is clear, therefore, that what we are witnessing is a massive war exercise which in extent and duration hardly has its equal anywhere in the world. At this point a further question arises, what is the political purpose of such maneuvers? Or in other words: Who threatens whom?

Some of the NATO maneuvers are being staged in the immediate vicinity of the frontiers of socialist countries. Their air force formations, for instance, could reach the GDR or Czechoslovakia in a matter of minutes, a fact which causes experts to speak repeatedly of a possible conflict situation arising. This is all the more so since the objectives are openly enunciated in Washington and at the Brussels headquarters.

The catchword is: Forward defense, which is simply a more or less elegant circumlocution for an aggressive policy in the pursuit of armament instead of disarmament. NATO's latest longterm program which provides for an enormous increase in arms expenditure and the modernization of nuclear weaponry is described even by some people in the West as a rejection of detente policy. The situation being intensified by NATO is also illustrated by the general tenor of the commentaries accompanying this series of exercises. The Warsaw Pact is geared for offensive war. This kind of comment claims that the Soviets are rehearsing for a breakthrough to the Persian Gulf. Not a day passes without certain papers regaling their readers with such dangerous nonsense. The purpose of such bogus reports, some of which are conjured up very cleverly, is obvious: The current autumn maneuvers are to be motivated and justified by invoking an imaginary threat from the East and are generally made to appear harmless. Seen in this light, maneuvers and maneuvers cannot be equated. For the magnitude of the current NATO exercises, their general context and the political purpose which they serve are not harmless but dangerous, because they subvert the policy of detente which the USSR has pursued for years.

BRIEFS

MINISTER BETTIN VISITS USSR--Moscow (ADN dispatch)--At the invitation of Konstantin Galanshin, USSR minister of pulp and paper industry, Dr Karl Bettin, GDR minister for light industry, has paid a 2-day visit to Moscow. The ministers discussed basic questions of the program for specialization and cooperation in the two countries' pulp and paper industry in the period until 1990. They agreed on measures for further deepening the economic and scientific-technical cooperation. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Aug 78 p 2 AU]

CONSIGNMENT TO KABUL--Kabul--A GDR solidarity consignment consisting of medical supplies, blankets and children's clothing and food was handed over to the Afghan Government in Kabul on Tuesday. The consignment, which was largely paid for by solidarity donations from members of the FDGE, arrived in Kabul by a special Interflug plane earlier in the day. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1706 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LAZAR'S VISIT TO MONGOLIA

Arrives in Darhan

LD061532Y Budapest MTI in English 1102 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 6 (MTI)--MTI's special correspondent reports from Darhan:

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who is currently on an official, friendly visit in Mongolia, arrived in Darhan in a special train Wednesday morning. He is being accompanied by Jambyn Batmonh, president of the Mongolian government, Choynoryn Suren, deputy prime minister, and by D. Saldan, chairman of the State Committee of International Economic Relations.

Darhan 220 kilometers north of Ulaanbaatar, is the second largest and first socialist city of Mongolia. Seventeen years ago when the founding stone of the city was laid, 1,500 animal breeders lived here, and the settlement consisted of 13 houses. Today the town has 57,000 inhabitants, most of them living in modern housing estates and working in the town's industrial units.

The modern, comfortable apartments and the ten industrial plants of the city--which include a housing factory, a coal mine, light and food industrial factories--are good examples of the Mongolian people's fruitful work, and the internationalist solidarity of the socialist countries. The factories were built with the financial-technical aid of the CMEA state, and the Mongolian staff is still receiving expert advice from their socialist colleagues. Darhan thus deserves well the denomination "city of friendship." Otherwise it is the sister town of the southwest Hungarian town of Kaposvar; the representatives of the two towns regularly visit each other and maintain wideranging relations.

Wednesday afternoon the Darhan meat complex, built with Hungarian assistance, will be the scene of a grand friendship rally which will be addressed by Gyorgy Lazar and by Jambyn Batmonh attended. At the meeting, lasting almost 2 hours, the speeches of the two heads of government reflected agreement on all questions discussed, concerning bilateral relations on international policies.

In his speech, Jambyn Batmonh drew up the balance sheet of the current talks. These talks have repeatedly proven the firm resolve of the two sides to further develop relations between our countries and close cooperation and to further strengthen our unity and cohesion with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

From Gyorgy Lazar's speech we quote a passage dealing with Asia, made topical by his visit: "We highly value and unanimously support the active foreign policy of the Mongolian People's Republic. Its efforts for creating international peace and security and for bringing about a system of collective security in Asia. The ceaseless enhancement of the international prestige of the Mongolian Peoples' Republic meets with our appreciation," said Gyorgy Lazar.

He continued: "A characteristic of the international situation which causes concern in our time is that the Chinese leadership is supporting ever more openly the aspirations of the most extremist and most reactionary imperialist forces. We find it regrettable that in their struggle for peace, detente and progress, the progressive forces are opposed always and everywhere by the great power policy of the Chinese leaders.

"The real face of this policy is shown particularly clearly by China's action against Socialist Vietnam. We declare our solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people, condemn the great power ambitions of the Chinese leaders and firmly support Vietnam in trying to find a peaceful solution to the armed conflict provoked by Cambodia.

"We know and watch with concern the manifestations of the hegemonistic aspirations against the Mongolian Peoples Republic. We know the difficulties caused to you by the stationing of considerable armed forces by China along your frontier. Similar to the USSR and other socialist countries, we too support the just cause of the Mongolian Peoples Republic and within our means we shall also give in the future all our help for the successful continuation of your constructive socialist work," Gyorgy Lazar said.

With the Darhan rally the program of our premier's visit came to an end. The Hungarian guests returned to Ulaanbaatar by special train and they will leave for home by special plane at 1400 tomorrow.

Concludes Visit, Departs

1009Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Having concluded his official visit to Mongolia, Gyorgy Lazar, prime minister, left Ulaanbaatar for home today. He was seen off at the airport by members of the government of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Mongolian Reportage

For Mongolian reportage on Hungarian Prime Minister Lazar's visit and activities in the Mongolian People's Republic, see the Mongolia section of the 7 September and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

NEMES RECEIVES ORDERS OF MERIT ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

LD062305Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] On the occasion of his 70th birthday, the Order of Merit of the Hungarian People's Republic has been awarded to Dezso Nemes, Politburo member and editor in chief of NEPSZABADSAG. He received this high distinction for his activity over several decades in the Hungarian and international workers movement for building a socialist society. The decoration was presented by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, in the presence of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the party Central Committee, and Karoly Nemeth, Central Committee secretary, both members of the Politburo; and Imre Gyori, Central Committee secretary. The Politburo gave a dinner for Dezso Nemes at which Janos Kadar greeted him on behalf of the Central Committee. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet awarded the Order of Merit of the October Revolution to Dezso Nemes on his birthday.

CULTURAL-EDUCATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MALTA

LD061750Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The first Hungarian-Maltese cultural agreement has been concluded in Budapest. It provides opportunities for the cooperation of educational and cultural institutions, exchanges of professors and teachers, as well as an increase in tourism. The agreement was signed by Rudolf Ronai, chairman of the Institute of Cultural Relations, and Agatha Barbara, minister of culture of the Republic of Malta. The Maltese minister arrived in Hungary yesterday.

GUYANESE PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES BUDAPEST

LD061648Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Guyanese People's Progressive Party has left Hungary. They paid a visit to Hungary led by Cheddi Jagan, general secretary.

The joint communique issued on the negotiations by the delegation emphasizes that the Hungarian and Guyanese parties are in solidarity with peoples fighting for the democratic transformation of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The two parties attach great importance to strengthening the unity and harmony of the international communist and workers movement.

During the negotiations of the Guyanese party delegation in Budapest, they condemned the activity of the Chinese leaders which is directed against the revolutionary, anti-imperialist forces in all regions of the world and which hinders detente.

Communique Issued

LD061906Y Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Hungarian-Guyanese Party Communique"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, September 6 (MTI)--Invited by the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, a delegation of the Guyanese People's Progressive Party, headed by PPP General Secretary Cheddi Jagan, visited Hungary from August 31 to September 6. Cheddi Jagan was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. The Guyanese party delegation conducted talks with Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC. The PPP delegation also met with representatives of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, other social and mass organizations. It also met with representatives of the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

At the cordial and comradely talks, the representatives of the two parties briefed each other about the situation in their countries and the activities of their parties. They exchanged views over the international situation with special reference to Latin America. They conducted discussions also about some timely questions of the international communist and working class movement.

The representatives of the HSWP ensured their solidarity and support to the Guyanese peoples' struggle against international imperialism and its allies, and to the party's fight for the interests of the Guyanese people, social progress and the cause of socialism.

The visiting delegation spoke with recognition of the achievements recorded by the Hungarian people in building advanced socialism under the leadership of the HSWP.

The representatives of the two parties underlined the importance of further strengthening the process of detente and its extension to military sphere. They lauded the constructive initiatives mooted by the Soviet Union aimed at consolidating international peace.

They voiced their parties' solidarity with peoples, governments and patriotic forces fighting for the democratic transformation of Latin American countries and the Caribbean region, and against imperialism, facism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

The two parties ascribed great significance to strengthening the unity of the international communist and working class movement and to their cohesion and joint stand based on the principles of proletarian internationalism. They condemned the world-wide manoeuvres of the Chinese leadership aimed at undermining the unity of the international communist movement and at causing division among all revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces. These activities, points out the communique, hamper international detente and pose grave danger to nations' peace and security.

During the negotiations, the representatives of the two parties noted with satisfaction that the relations between the HSWP and the Guyanese PPP are developing fruitfully on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They also reviewed the possibilities of expanding the inter-party ties.

Finally, the communique points out that the current Hungarian visit of the Guyanese fraternal party has contributed to cementing links between the two parties. The delegation left Budapest on Wednesday.

VIETNAMESE ENVOY PRESENTS AWARDS TO AMITY GROUPS, OFFICIALS

LD061524Y Budapest MTI in English 1041 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 5 (MTI)--Tuesday in Budapest Nguyen Phu Soai, ambassador to Budapest of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, conferred the Order of Friendship on the Hungarian Solidarity Committee and the Hungarian National Peace Council, for their efforts to broaden the friendship of the Hungarian and Vietnamese peoples.

As an acknowledgement of the personal activity in fostering and cultivating the two peoples' friendship and solidarity, the same high award has been conferred on Gyula Kallai, chairman of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, Sandor Harmati, chairman of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, Mrs Nandor Sebestyen, general secretary of the National Peace Council and--posthumously--Dr Endre Sik, Lenin Prize awardee, former chairman of the Hungarian National Peace Council.

On behalf of those awarded, Gyula Kallai expressed thanks and ensured the people of fraternal Socialist Vietnam of the further solidarity and support of the Hungarian people.

Istvan Sarlos, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP and general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, and a delegation of the Vietnamese solidarity committee, headed by Chairman Hoang Minh Giam, were also present at the ceremony.

WARSAW RADIO PREDICTS COMPLICATIONS IN CAMP DAVID AGREEMENT

LD061202Y Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is very rare that summit meetings are surrounded by pessimistic expectations even before they have opened. Such is the case, however, with the Camp David summit. It is not of course the question of some Cassandra-type prophecies that in the event of the talks ending in a fiasco the only outcome would be war. No, the pessimism is founded on the view that the American-Israeli-Egyptian encounter cannot produce an agreement which would be accepted in the majority of Arab states. Should an agreement emerge then, in the light of the position taken by Israel so far, it would imply concessions on the part of Egypt. This is a view founded on the experience of the past few years.

In the event of such an agreement, Tel Aviv's standing in the Middle East issue would be strengthened at the cost of the remaining Arab states. The already acute differences among the Arabs would be deepened and that, taken together, would make it extremely difficult to achieve a real settlement of the Middle East problem. Above all, it would increase the obstacles on the way to granting the Arab nation of Palestine its due rights.

At the same time, the countries directly involved in the issue are showing increasing concern at the possibility of American troops being introduced into the region. Meanwhile, in the view of the direct American participation in the Israeli-Egyptian dialog, Cairo is seeking to present Washington as almost its postman.

There could be nothing more misleading. In this conflict, America has one goal in mind and that is to bring the Middle East within the scope of its influence, both with regard to oil and strategic interest.

In the deliberations in Washington and Tel Aviv on what could be achieved at the Camp David summit, the main attention had been devoted to the way in which the UN resolutions on the Middle East, and especially Resolution 242, should be interpreted; more specifically, on how to evade the basic issues--that is, the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab lands and meeting the interests of the Palestinians.

And yet experience so far has shown that there is no other road to peace in the Middle East than through strict observance of Resolution 242 and the just settlement of the Palestinian issue. And let us not forget that there is also an international mechanism appointed to debate concrete solutions--the Geneva Middle East Peace Conference.

GIEREK ADDRESSES JOURNALISTS ON FOREIGN, ECONOMIC POLICIES

LD062250Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Today, another of the periodic meetings between Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and press, radio and TV journalists has been held. The meeting was conducted by Jerzy Lukaszewicz, deputy member of the Politburo and Central Committee Secretary. Kazimierz Bokoszewski, head of the Press, Radio and Television Department of the party Central Committee, was present.

Edward Gierek devoted his speech mainly to two subjects: The international situation and some problems dealing with agriculture. First of all, he recalled that last month he met Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea. They briefed each other on the tasks and problems presently being solved by the two parties, and key questions concerning further universal development of fraternal Polish-Soviet relations.

Our relations are becoming richer in all fields of life, benefiting both countries, and consolidating the friendship of our people. Of key importance to the development of relations has been the close cooperation of the Polish United Workers Party with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, ideological unity, and close cooperation. Leonid Brezhnev, has been personally devoting much consideration to matters concerning cooperation with Poland.

We intend to accelerate work on the long term program for specialization and cooperation in production. We are actively implementing agreements and settlements which were adopted earlier.

Both our countries will be cooperating even more closely with other socialist states in the implementation of programs serving the development of socialist economic integration. Now, it is even more important since in the West restrictions against exports from our countries are being applied, more and more. Closer economic cooperation with the Soviet Union is of fundamental importance. Both my meetings this year with Comrade Brezhnev, and other talks held in the Soviet Union, said Edward Gierek, constitute another incentive for the broadening of our cooperation.

Edward Gierek added that he is very pleased with all other meetings with the leaders of the fraternal socialist countries held this year, and with the results which have been achieved so far in response to joint agreements.

During the meeting in the Crimea, the most important current aspects of the European and global situation were broadly discussed. The starting point in the assessment of these questions is the attachment of our countries to the policy of detente. The fundamental role played by the Soviet Union in this key question is generally known. Our country has been actively participating in the policy of detente from the beginning, hence, this is the reason we are attaching such importance to the Soviet-American dialog. It plays a key role in efforts to solve the most important problems of world peace. I was glad when during his visit to Poland the President of the United States, Jimmy Carter, also very strongly emphasized the great importance of the dialog, said Edward Gierek.

Our country, like the majority of countries in the world, has been following the negotiations very closely. It is very important that work achieved so far in negotiations should be crowned with success. It concerns all the talks concluded thus far, including the Vienna talks on reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

Socialist countries, including Poland, recently presented their new proposals, which if accepted, would considerably facilitate a chance for an agreement. The continuation of the arms race can bring nothing except a growing threat to international security.

Unfortunately, recent NATO decisions follow this bad and dangerous direction, accompanied by a propaganda campaign about the alleged threat of the Warsaw Treaty states. The Warsaw Treaty countries not only do not threaten anyone, but on the contrary, are doing everything possible to bring about arms reduction, and particularly to remove the nuclear threat from Europe. Proposals made in the past by Poland are well known, as well as are new important initiatives put forth jointly by the Warsaw Treaty states. We also treat initiatives of other countries with consideration.

We have been constantly stressing our willingness for the full implementation of the historic Helsinki Final Act. We have been attaching great importance to the universal and successful development of relations with France which has been a particularly close partner of ours among the Western states. Edward Gierek expressed satisfaction with friendly contacts with the president of France, which will serve the successful development of Polish-French cooperation and the common cause of detente. I think that soon we will be able to confirm this again, said Edward Gierek.

As far as relations between Poland and the FRG are concerned, continued Edward Gierek, the fact of discussing key questions with the Federal Chancellor is of great significance. A number of matters we managed to solve jointly, and mapped out the road for the solution of the other. These are not easy matters, but what we are doing is correct; we will continue to follow that course. Contrary to the forces which continue laying obstacles in our path, the work of overcoming past evils, particularly burdened with the crimes of Hitlerism, and the construction of permanent peaceful coexistence is vitally important for both states and people.

Poland desires successfully--in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act--development of relations with all countries of the West. Simultaneously we support the broadening of relations with countries of the Middle East, Africa and Asia. We are glad to have good relations with Latin American countries. We consistently support the extinguishing of existing conflicts, the construction of permanent security for all peoples on all continents. That is why the continuation and increase in the antisocialist, and antidetente course of the Chinese leadership meets with our growing opposition. It is regrettable, but it is a fact that the leaders of the country propagate and are spokesmen of tension in international relations, they are striving by all possible means to undermine the unity of socialism and progress, and toward the destruction of the world coalition of the forces of peace.

We are convinced that the attempts made by the Chinese leaders for the undermining of the process of detente will not yield the intended results. One must not allow the policy of creating tensions to harm the cause most dear to all people--detente and peace.

Of great importance to this cause is, among other things, the preservation of unity and the activeness of the nonaligned countries' movement, in which Yugoslavia and the other socialist states are playing such a great and constructive role.

Special determination and determined condemnation is caused in the world by the hegemonistic pressure of China vis-a-vis the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Poland and the other socialist states are in full solidarity with the efforts and the policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, with its desire to defend and strengthen its sovereignty.

In all important questions dealing with the policy of detente, in the solidarity with the (?supporters) of the liberty of people and progress, in efforts aimed at supporting international security, the coordination of actions with the Soviet Union is our fundamental assumption. We are strengthening the unity of the community of socialist states; we are developing relations with all the countries which desire it. Such a policy is serving well the vital interests of Poland, the cause of peace and of security in Europe and the world.

Describing certain problems connected with agriculture and the food economy, Edward Gierek said that in this sector, despite a gradual improvement of the situation, we are not attaining planned progress. After dealing with a number of recent decisions made in order to promote the development of agricultural production, the first secretary of PZPR Central Committee said that at present, progress in the work in the fields was a matter of prime importance. This is the second consecutive very wet and delayed harvest. We have mobilized available forces and technical means for assisting the peasants. It is too soon to speak now about yields, but one can say with certainty that thanks to the diligence of the peasants and the increased aid of the state, the extent of losses has been reduced. We are expecting generally better results than last year, although it is difficult to say not by how much.

Also the potato and other root crop and fodder plant yields should be not bad, which creates the opportunity to accumulate larger quantities of farm-grown fodder, which in turn is linked with the possibility to produce meat and milk.

The yields of vegetables, (?with the exception of) tomatoes and cucumbers, should also be larger than last year. Naturally, much will still depend on the weather in the immediate future. The fair situation in the production of potatoes and vegetables creates the possibility for a further improvement in supplies to the population with these products. Bearing this in mind, we made decisions aimed at the accumulations of larger stocks for the winter. We are assuming an increase in potato stocks by more than 18 percent in comparison with last year, in vegetables by more than nine percent, and in apples by more than ten percent. Such stocks should be accumulated in every voivodship and in every larger town. Instructions in this matter are issued in Warsaw and implemented locally. They are not always fully implemented.

For instance, last year not all voivodships have fulfilled their tasks in this sphere. Later, in the spring, they were short of potatoes and vegetables. This caused justified discontentment. We shall increase the control and degree of responsibility for the implementation of the adopted decisions, and I believe the institutions appointed for the accumulation of stocks will fulfill their duties better.

In animal breeding there are also quite promising development trends. This has been confirmed by the July pig and cattle census. Also the procurement of meat, including poultry, during the space of (?several) months increased by 10.4 percent, and milk by (?5.3) percent in comparison with the corresponding period last year. However, the progress achieved is not sufficient because we have reached a figure for farm animals close to the level of 1974. At the same time, the demand for meat and other animal products has increased considerably. This is why the effects of the increase in the animal population and in fatstock procurement are not sufficiently felt in the market, even more so because this year so far we have not imported meat and animal fats, and last year, in order to maintain the level of consumption, we imported from abroad a total of 138,000 tons of these products.

An improvement in the supplies of animal products to the population can take place only through the rapid growth in the number of farm animals. What matters particularly is the development of cattle breeding and the increase in the production of beef.

After dealing with the main trends in agricultural policy, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee said that the constant concern for the working and living conditions in the countryside was an important component of this policy pursued jointly with the United Peasant Party [ZSL]. Changes in this sphere are taking place at great speed. Considerable progress has been made in the last few years in medical care for the rural population, especially after bringing all peasants and their families under free medical care.

The efforts of the state in the sphere of family, maternal, and child care are well known. There has been a considerable development in education in the countryside, in particular after the creation of collective schools, which are constantly being better equipped. Educational reform, which is not being introduced, will bring about further improvement in this sphere.

Another great social undertaking is the newly implemented peasant pension scheme. It is proof of real actions aimed at the levelling of differences between the towns and the countryside in this sphere.

We are investing and shall continue to invest increasingly in agriculture and the processing of agricultural products. We are developing the production of agricultural machines and we are stepping up supplies of technical equipment to agriculture in accordance with the resolution of the 15th party Central Committee plenum of 1974. We are doing much in order to cope with the growing demands of agriculture for fertilizers and plant protection substances.

We are developing the food industry at a great pace. When during the period 1971-1975 we provided about 290 billion for investments in this industry, which was more than during the whole preceding 25 years, in the years 1976-1980 we are going to invest more than Z 140 billion. Thus, a modern base for the processing of agricultural products will be created which already has a bearing on the increase in agricultural production. We must continue to pay attention to the full utilization of the growing possibilities of the food industry, to the widening of the range of products in demand, the refining of products, and the better exploitation of raw materials in processing.

In remembrance of the fact that in a few days we shall celebrate the national harvest festival, Edward Gierek said that it would be an opportunity to thank the peasants and workers in agriculture, who with great efforts have been and continue to do everything within their power in difficult conditions to reduce losses and to gather the grain from the fields. The peasants are still facing heavy toil of no lesser importance than the harvest. I believe that it is the duty of all of us, also of the journalists, to help in creating an atmosphere of appreciation and respect for the toil of the Polish peasants, an atmosphere promoting the exploitation of all reserves in agriculture.

Edward Gierek spoke next about the topics of the next PZPR Central Committee 13th Plenum. We desire, he said, to devote the discussions, in accordance with the plan adopted by the Politburo, to matters dealing with the further development of socialist social relations, the shaping of activeness and civic commitment, the consolidation of moral principles of socialism. We shall speak at the plenum about how to better and more effectively shape the feeling of responsibility and social discipline. Good civic and committed postures are of decisive importance in the struggle for the increase of the effectiveness of management, of the efficiency and quality of labor, for the implementation of the resolutions of the seventh party congress.

Replying to questions, Edward Gierek referred to the recently held conferences in workers' self-government. They have contributed to the arousing of economic activeness, which has been reflected in better production results. These positive trends must be consolidated. The results of the conferences and demands raised during them are being analyzed by the amalgamations and economic ministries. A considerable number of suggestions have been already settled; those concerning investments are especially requiring time and a particularly comprehensive analysis. We are striving, Edward Gierek said, for a further streamlining of the activity of workers self-government.

Many questions dealt with the problems of supplying the home market. The recently adopted decisions are aimed at liquidating certain shortages created through certain defined difficulties in supplies in industry. Industrial works have taken, on their own initiative, the production of many components within the cooperation of production, which in the past have been imported, and whose shortage limited supplies to the market. A special role can be played in this context in future by small-scale industry. We are planning, Edward Gierek said, to devote more attention to it. Smaller enterprises are better able to fill a gap which frequently appears in the production process. They can better and more directly cooperate with trade and cooperate with other industrial works.

We must reduce differences existing in our country between the development of large and small enterprises. Also problems concerning housing construction were mentioned. Plans in this field, said Edward Gierek, are strained. We are doing everything possible in order to hand over the planned number of dwellings on time. The building industry has been much better supplied with cement and other building material. More and more housing factories are being set up. A part of the industrial construction potential has been allocated for housing construction. Building industry should make better use of its potential. The labor discipline in particular demands improvement.

The increase of efficiency demands improvement. All reserves should be released, particularly to achieve higher productivity. Edward Gierek also drew attention to the improvement of the planning process, and management in our country.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES BANGLADESH AMBASSADOR

LD062006Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, received Abdul Ahsan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, at Belweder Palace today. The ambassador presented his credentials. Ludomir Stasiak, secretary of the Council of State, and Eugeniusz Kulaga, deputy minister of foreign affairs, were present.

After handing over his credentials, Ambassador Abdul Ahsan was received by the chairman of the Council of State in a private audience.

In connection with assuming his mission to Poland, the ambassador of Bangladesh placed a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier.

DEFENSE MINISTER JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES NEWLY PROMOTED OFFICERS

AU061607Y Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 5 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[Speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, to newly promoted graduates of the Gen Jakub Jasinski higher officer school of engineering in Warsaw on 3 September: "As Long as a Specific Balance of Power and Military Realities Determine the Chances of Peace and the Durability of Detente, So Long Is It Necessary To Strengthen And Perfect the Defense Potential"]

[Excerpt] Comrades and citizens, newly promoted officers, soldiers:

Today we are participating in a traditional military ceremony in our capital city of Warsaw. Precisely on this spot during the memorable September days of 1944, Polish soldiers captured a bridgehead on the left bank of the Vistula to relieve this city, which was then fighting heroically, from the fascists who were annihilating it. Today, also in September, in the year of the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Armed Forces and on the same spot--the Czerniakow bridgehead churned up with a fire and steel and soaked with patriotic blood--a new host of graduates of the Gen Jakub Jasinski higher officer school of engineering has reported for promotion.

Graduates from other officer schools have also been promoted officers today in a number of other localities famous for their struggles to liberate the Polish people. This means that our armed forces have acquired another host of profoundly ideological, thoroughly educated and comprehensively skillful commanders, high-class military specialists and young people whose thinking is up to date and who are full of enthusiasm.

They are about to begin their regular service conscious that Poland needs this service all the time. Peace, security and independence belong to the problems that are supremely vital to our people. We have gained bitter awareness of this truth in the past centuries and have always paid a heavy price for our weakness, backwardness and lack of allies. Our awareness of this fact is especially keen during September and in this year of the 60th anniversary of our independence.

This awareness is also dictated by the exigencies of the present, for as long as a specific balance of power and military realities determine the chances for peace and the durability of detente, it is necessary to strengthen and perfect the defense potential.

"This is why, as Comrade Edward Gierek said, "we must continue to maintain the necessary vigilance, comprehensively and effectively safeguard the peace offensive of socialism and strengthen the defense of the socialist community."

We are actively implementing the tasks arising from this statement.

We are not and have not been alone in these efforts. Our friendship with our socialist friends, our worthy place in the Warsaw Pact and our 35 year old community of combat and peace efforts with the Soviet Union and its mighty fraternal army are our great historic achievements.

Citizen officers, the regular military service and the rank of officer mean that one is particularly trusted and that one has to fulfill difficult and above average duties. This is because the armed forces demand particular efforts from their members, and because the armed forces should represent a model of highly effective organization, efficiency, dutifulness and discipline. We should bear in mind, however, that the burden, strain and rigors of this service are also its virtues, its romantic quality, its dignity and its measure of civic and patriotic responsibility.

You newly promoted officers will join the front ranks of the struggle to achieve high standards of military training, to attain to a mastery of military hardware and to rationally use the resources provided by the people for their security. Fulfill the will of the party and the people's government and carry out the orders of your superiors so that every combat position of our armed forces consolidates and improves all the time.

Your school has equipped you with modern knowledge and practical skills. You are now ready to join the main stream of the service, to prove yourselves as commanders, engineers and educators and to use as well as further improve your knowledge. This means work and further study, unceasing academic improvement and persevering self improvement are the right and duty of each officer.

You will take over commanding posts in your units and you will toughen, train and educate your Polish soldiers. Stimulate their patriotic enthusiasm, their love for the fatherland and their trust in the party in the people's government, intensify their internationalist consciousness and promote their brotherhood in arms with the Soviet army, which is our closest ally, and with all the Warsaw Pact soldiers.

Practice exacting requirements, beginning with yourselves. Through personal examples of obedience, conscientiousness, modesty and loyal performance, guard the dignity of your uniform and the socialist and soldierly principles of ethics and good manners. Be justly critical and combat courageously and effectively every baseness and evil.

While exacting tough discipline, do not forget the importance of a good atmosphere, frankness and trust and of kindly and cultured inter-personal relations. You must view discipline and culture as a whole. Modern socialist armed forces must be highly cultured armed forces.

The Marxist-Leninist patriotic attitude of officers should be expressed in this way of life and service.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON LAOTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU061436Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[Communique issued in Warsaw on the 1-3 September official visit by Phoun Sipaseut, Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) Central Committee Politburo member, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR)]

[Text] Phoun Sipaseut, LPRP Central Committee Politburo member, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the LPDR, stayed in Poland on an official visit of friendship from 1-3 September at the invitation of Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

During his visit Minister Phoun Sipaseut was received by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek and by Mieczyslaw Jagielski, PZPR Politburo member and vice premier, for cordial, friendly talks.

Minister Phoun Sipaseut and his aides placed a wreath at the grave of the unknown soldier and toured the city of Warsaw.

The ministers had talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and mutual understanding. They exchanged views on the future development of the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between Poland and Laos and on current international issues of interest to both sides.

The two ministers exchanged information on the problems of building socialism in their countries, and they evaluated the current state and prospects of the further development of Polish-Lao relations.

The Ministers noted with satisfaction that the relations between the Polish People's Republic and the LPDR are developing favorably on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Cooperation between the PZPR and the LPRP is of great importance. They expressed the willingness of their governments to further strengthen the friendship and cooperation, including economic cooperation, between the two countries.

The two sides resolutely confirmed the intentions of the Polish and Laotian parties and governments to further strengthen the unity and solidarity of the socialist states and all progressive forces in the world.

The sides noted that the peaceful policy pursued by the USSR and other socialist states is exerting a positive influence on international relations and is helping strengthen world peace and detente. To halt the arms race and to go over to real disarmament is an issue of particular importance.

Minister Phoun Sipaseut expressed the LPDR Government's support for Poland's activities in the international arena. The two ministers stressed the need for further intensifying the process of security and cooperation in Europe by fully implementing all the principles and decisions of the CSCE Final Act.

The two sides declared they attach great importance to strengthening peace and security in Asia and to developing neighborly relations among Asian states. The Polish sides expressed its support for the consistent, peaceful policy followed by the LPDR aimed at promoting relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The two ministers asserted that cooperation between the forces of imperialism and reaction helps boost the arms race, increase international tension and cause interference in the internal affairs of other states. The two sides provide complete and unchangeable support to the SRV, to the defense of its sovereignty and to its building of socialism and express the hope that all the disputed issues between neighboring countries will be settled through peaceful negotiations in the interest of these countries and the nations of the world.

The two ministers expressed their complete satisfaction with their talks, which will help tighten the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two countries and strengthen the unity and solidarity of the socialist states.

Minister Phoun Sipaseut expressed his thanks for the cordial and friendly reception accorded him in the Polish People's Republic and invited Minister Wojtaszek to pay an official visit of friendship in the LPDR. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

TEJCHMA VISITS ZIELONA GORA VOIVODSHIP

LD070932Y Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1445 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] Premier Jozef Tejchma, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, is visiting Zielona Gora Voivodship today. In the morning Jozef Tejchma, accompanied by Mieczyslaw Hebda, first secretary of the voivodship party committee, and Vice Governor Romuald Wrzyszczyński, visited the industrial pig fattening experimental farm in Niedoradz and the specialized farm of Wladyslaw Wrobel in Kielpin.

NEWSPAPERS SCORE HUA'S EUROPEAN TRIP, FOREIGN POLICY

TRYBUNA LUDU

AU060926Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[Jerzy Lobman article: "A New Act in the PRC's Antidetente Policy"]

[Text] Hua Kuo-feng, PRC premier and CCP Central Committee chairman, visited Romania on 16-21 August and Yugoslavia on 21-29 August.

These visits are part and parcel of the extensive diplomatic activities that the PRC government has been pursuing of late. In the past 3 months the highest ranking representatives of China have visited 25 countries in various corners of the world. However, Hua Kuo-feng's recent trip has acquired a special character because Hua is the most important person in the Chinese hierarchy and he has been traveling to the socialist countries.

The very fact that a large Asian country such as China is promoting international contacts is nothing extraordinary. What is more, after years of self-isolation and after years when China would host leaders of various countries, but would never repay these visits at the proper protocol level, such activities would seem natural. It is also a matter for each individual country how it develops its bilateral relations with other states and at what level it concludes mutually advantageous accords.

Nevertheless, we cannot ignore the fact that such important meetings, particularly if they concern countries so closely enmeshed in the entire present political system of the world, always have a significance going beyond bilateral relations. This significance is of interest to everyone and not only to direct participants in a given meeting. Hua Kuo-feng's visits and speeches unequivocally attest to this function of his trip. His utterances were more camouflaged than is usually the case in Peking. He used substitute words and euphemisms, but nevertheless he stuck to the familiar aggressive theses held by the PRC leadership with regard to present world problems.

All throughout his trip, Hua Kuo-feng appealed persistently, frequently and with utmost obsession to his hosts to "struggle against hegemonism." Everyone knows what this term means in the current political jargon of the PRC. It is an appeal for the struggle against the Soviet Union, against its policy of peace and detente in the world, and against the policy of disarmament and peaceful coexistence. In the context of these appeals, the Chinese guest kept referring in a veiled manner to the problems of the Middle East and Africa where China is playing such an unequivocally negative role and where it is trying to undermine the USSR's cooperation with the progressive forces in those regions. The Chinese leader also advanced barely veiled groundless accusations against the USSR's policy vis-a-vis the nonaligned countries, asserting that this policy tends to disrupt the nonaligned movement, and, consequently, trying to set these countries at loggerheads not only with the Soviet Union, but also with the entire socialist community. All these accusations and the efforts to conjure up the so-called Soviet menace in the capitals of socialist countries in the very manner of the most reactionary Western circles, were obviously meant to drive a wedge between the socialist countries and to undermine their friendship and cooperation.

This is precisely what was read into Hua Kuo-feng's statements throughout the world. The American magazine NEWSWEEK wrote that "No one can ignore the fact that China has begun an evidently anti-Soviet diplomatic offensive." The parisian newspaper LE MATIN wrote that the "purpose of these travels is to propagate anti-Sovietism."

Despite their diplomatic form, Hua Kuo-feng's appeals were so obvious that observers holding diametrically different political views and positions agree in the evaluation of these appeals. What the Chinese guest wanted to do was to propagate the PRC leadership's present antipeace and antidetente policy and to draw his hosts into the orbit of this policy.

The eloquence of Hua Kuo-feng's statements is emphasized by the fact that during his travels he encountered pronouncements characterized by an objective attitude toward current international problems. In his toast at the Belgrade official reception, President Tito spoke of Yugoslavia's wish to develop mutual relations for the common good, but stressed that Yugoslavia is not pursuing such relations "at the cost of good relations and cooperation with other countries," Tito spoke for the policy of detente and stressed the "Need to finally halt the arms race and to embark upon the road to true disarmament." But the Chinese leadership wants something else. The speeches made by Hua Kuo-feng right up to the end of his visit showed that he persisted in voicing an antipeace and antidetente policy directed against socialist states, against progress and against the unity of the workers movement.

The PRC's foreign policy, whose spokesman Hua Kuo-feng was during his trip, is an anti-Marxist policy directed against the development and consolidation of the socialist system and against peace, which is a must if the nations of the world are to develop freely.

The present Chinese leadership is looking for alliances with imperialism and world reaction. It is establishing cooperation with extreme nationalistic circles in the PGR, is appealing to NATO states to arm and is seeking to create the replicas of the aggressive military alliances in the Far East and in Asia in the manner of the Western capitalist states.

The Hong Kong leftist publication (SIN CHISHI) drew attention to this when it wrote that the "antihegemonist clause" (of the Sino-Japanese treaty) is anti-Soviet and seeks to link the Japanese-Chinese treaty to the Japanese-American security treaty and to create a Far Eastern NATO." This is compatible with U.S. plans. Former Senator Mansfield, the U.S. ambassador in Tokyo, declared that China, Japan and the United States should create a "NATO in Asia."

The PRC is now supporting the world's most reactionary forces such as the corrupted Mobutu regime in Zaire and the fascist junta in Chile. It is supporting As-Sadat's policy and is searching for contacts with the most reactionary forces in the Arab world such as the emirates of the Persian Gulf and Saudi Arabia.

At the same time, it is combating progressive forces and those engaged in socialist construction. Everyone is aware of the Chinese leadership's hostile attitude toward the MPLA, the progressive movement of Angola. The PRC's policy is even more glaringly obvious in the case of the anti-Vietnamese activities initiated and pursued by China. Tension is being created along the Sino-Vietnamese border. Chinese activities are making it difficult to strengthen that independent, socialist country that fought heroically during the many years of the defense war against imperialism and whose sole aim is the reconstruction of the destruction of war and construction of a better socialist future for its citizens.

No diplomatic euphemisms are able to conceal this true nature of the foreign policy pursued by the present leadership of the PRC.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY

LD070622Y Warsaw PAP in English 0505 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Press review on PRC-Vietnam issue]

[Text] The pressure exerted by China on Vietnam is "yet another example of Peking's expansionist plans, which are pursued not only in Southeast Asia", writes ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

As Peking sharpens confrontation with her southern neighbour, the relations between the two countries have reached a "very disquieting phase", the daily goes on. Now, not only sporadic violations of Vietnamese waters and air space but also border provocations are the order of the day.

The question of Hoa, or Chinese minority in Vietnam, is the main pretext behind Chinese actions. The Chinese leaders claim the authority over all the Chinese, no matter where they live, and recently Chinese propaganda induced mass emigration of Hoa population from Vietnam which caused evident losses in the country's economy. Now Peking wants those people to be admitted back by Vietnam, which, says the daily, revealed real motives behind the whole problem of minorities." This no small a group of people would be most probably used to cause even greater disorganization of life in Vietnam."

DZIENNIK LUDOWY

LD061046Y Warsaw PAP in English 0908 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Sep, PAP--The daily DZIENNIK LUDOWY published an extensive article devoted to the policy of the present leadership of the Communist Party of China. Excerpts below:

"The present leaders of China continue the Maoist line in China's foreign policy. As a matter of fact, the events of the last year indicate that Peking's leadership has shifted even further to the right, abandoning the previous ultrarevolutionary verbal camouflage. This is also attested to by an intensified striving for a rapprochement with the main forces of imperialism.

"In fact, Peking appeals for the Western countries' return to the cold war policy and calls for the expansion of military potentials of the opponents of socialist states. It calls for the strengthening of NATO, for the build-up of U.S. troops in Western Europe, and lends support to West German revanchists and revisionists.

"The main target of attacks launched by Peking at present are the proposals of socialist countries aiming at the limitation of armaments and strengthening of international security. Hence the SALT II negotiations are a proverbial thorn in the side of Chinese leaders. Huang Hua once told the American congressmen that he thought this dialogue to be a waste of time."

"In a similar manner Chinese leaders reject and attack Soviet proposals concerning the signing of an agreement on collective security in Asia. Also the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was the target of multifarious onslaughts made by China in an evident desire to prevent the signing of the Final Act.

"Peking's activity in the Third World countries is designed to win them over as allies. Promoting the slogan of 'antihegemonism', China is trying to set these countries at variance with socialist states, simultaneously diverting their attention from the struggle against apartheid, racism and imperialism. China openly manifests its solidarity with such reactionary regimes as Chilean junta of General Pinochet or the government of Mobutu in Zaire. Even the South African racists enjoy the moral support of Peking. They do not only continue to develop trade contacts with China but are also hoping to establish diplomatic relations with Peking. It came even to that the prime minister of South Africa, Vorster, quoted Mao Tse-tung while substantiating his foreign policy."

"Chinese party and state leaders are collaborating wherever possible against the forces of progress, joining the reaction, instigating and provoking international tensions. In their opinion, there is a 'great chaos under the skies' dome. This is the reason why China is purchasing and planning to purchase even more military equipment in the West. This was substantiated by Chinese Defence Minister Yeh Chien-ying who said: 'We should prepare for war.' Simultaneously China calls on the West to 'join in the common struggle against the policy of appeasement--a word used in Peking for detente--with socialist countries."

SZTANDAR MŁODYCH

LDC01736Y Warsaw PAP in English 1305 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD

[Text] PAP, Warsaw, 5 Sep--In its strivings to realize big power and hegemonist plans, Peking has staked on allround militarization of the country. Outlays for military purposes have increased four-fold since 1960 and account at present for about 42 percent of the state budget. Some 2,000 million dollars are spent alone on the development of China's nuclear-rocket potential, writes the daily SZTANDAR MŁODYCH in an article headlined as above.

China's economic backwardness is an internal obstacle which renders difficult the realization of strategic aims pursued by Chinese leadership. Nonetheless, the political-administrative structure existing in China makes it possible to maintain a high state budget while the population's living standards are low, and to create a certain number of research-industrial centres with the view to satisfying Peking's military aspirations in some areas.

The activity of Chinese foreign trade has been fully subordinated to the needs connected with strengthening and modernization of the armed forces. Recently, Peking has been sending numerous delegations, mainly to NATO member countries and Japan, with the aim of purchasing arms as well as equipment and technologies for Chinese military industry.

Peking's main effort has been concentrated on the development of offensive nuclear weapons. According to the estimates of specialists, China's deposits of Uranium 235 and Plutonium 239 as well as the existing production potential, enable that country to manufacture about 300 nuclear bombs or warheads annually.

Peking's leaders force the entire Chinese population into total war preparations. Military training has been imposed on all inhabitants, women and children included. Shelters are being constructed throughout the country and supplies of food, water, building materials and medicines stockpiled. The preparations are accompanied by an intensive militarist and chauvinist propaganda campaign in the Chinese mass media, which is directed against the USSR and other socialist states as well as some Asian countries neighbouring on China.

The Chinese leadership is trying to make up for the existing disparity between the real possibilities of China and its aspirations by means of whipping up controversies and instigating conflicts and sowing discord, above all, between the Soviet Union and the United States. China is striving to provoke armed conflicts which would involve as many countries as possible in order to weaken them and eventually realize her hegemonist plans. The adventurist conceptions of war treated as a means of implementing the national policy and China's increasing militarization, pose a significant threat to international peace.

BRIEFS

FRENCH GENERAL'S VISIT--Warsaw 6 Sep, PAP--Today is the third day of the return visit the Chief of Staff of French Armed Forces Gen Mery is paying to Poland at the invitation of the Chief of General Staff of the Polish Army, Vice Minister of National Defence Gen Florian Silicki. The French guest visited soldiers of the oldest unit of Polish People's Army--The Wladyslaw Wysocki mechanized division. Later in the day he saw one of the air units where pilots gave a flying demonstration. Present was Commander of Polish Air Force Gen Tadeusz Krepski. [Excerpt] [Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD]

POLITICAL PROTOCOL WITH HUNGARY--Rezso Banyasz, the director of the Press and Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, and departmental deputy head Ferenc Kovacs have visited Poland for consultations. The delegation was received by Marian Dmochowski, vice minister of foreign affairs, and by Zdzislaw Marzec, deputy head of the Central Committee, Press, Radio and Television Department. At the end of the visit the sides signed a protocol on cooperation between the departments of the two ministries of foreign affairs in 1979-82. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2-3 Sep 78 p 4 AU]

II. 7 Sep 78

R O M A N I A

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HEALTH MINISTER NICOLAESCU RELEASED FROM OFFICE

AU071209Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 7 Sep 78 AU

[Press review--AGERPRES headline]

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/9/1978--The press also informs readers that, under presidential decree, Nicolae Nicolaescu was released from the office of minister of health.

CEAUSESCU BEGINS WORKING VISIT TO VRANCEA, BRAILA COUNTIES

AU061232Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1145 GMT 6 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/9/1978--This morning, President Nicolae Ceausescu started a working visit to Vrancea County, being accompanied by Elena Ceausescu and by other members of the Romanian party and state leadership. The first objective of the visit was the viticultural research station of Odobesti.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit in Vrancea County continues.

Addresses Focsani Rally

AU061630 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1457 GMT on 6 September 1978 begins a live relay from Focsani municipality on a mass rally occasioned by President Nicolae Ceausescu's working visit to Vrancea County. According to the announcer, President Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied by Elena Ceausescu, Iosif Banc, Constantin Dascalescu, Virgil Trofin and Ilie Verdet. They are warmly greeted by the Focsani residents who have rallied for this occasion in Unity Square.

At 1503 GMT Simion Dobrovici, first secretary of the Vrancea County party committee, opens the rally by greeting Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu amidst prolonged cheers by those present. He reviews achievements recorded by Vrancea County. The floor is then taken by various other working people who speak on their activity and achievements.

Simion Dobrovici then invites President Nicolae Ceausescu to take the floor. Ceausescu makes no reference to matters related to the recent replacement of Minister of Interior Teodor Coman by George Homstean. He concludes his speech at 1617 GMT.

Simion Dobrovici then takes the floor, expressing thanks for Ceausescu's speech and visit. According to the announcer, the rally ends with Ceausescu joining the "unity hora" which is being danced in Focsani's Unity Square. The live relay ends at 1625 GMT.

Text of Speech

AU061615Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1531 GMT 6 Sep 78 AU

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at 6 September mass rally in Focsani--live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, I want to begin by conveying to you, to all the inhabitants of the Focsani municipality and Vrancea County warm greetings on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government and on my own behalf, as well as best wishes. [cheers]

We have come to your municipality and county on a working visit, and, together with the party aktiv and the working people of the municipality and county we will discuss the implementation of the 11th congress decisions and the program on the rapid development of the country, which envisages the achievement of industrial production worth at least 10 billion lei by 1980. [cheers]

From what I have seen today and from the talks I have had I have a positive picture of the work done by the communists and by all the working people in towns and villages, who are satisfactorily fulfilling their tasks under the party program, and who are making an important contribution to our country's resolute advancement along the path of the comprehensively developed socialist society, toward communism. [cheers, applause]

I visited 3 industrial enterprises in your town: the wood processing enterprise--an older enterprise, but one which has been developing and which has obtained good results in fulfilling its plan, especially in the furniture sector; and two somewhat newer enterprises, which I visited for the first time, the machine building enterprise and the synthetic materials enterprise, which can be said to be modern enterprises and a source of pride for the town in which the unification act [of the two Romanian principalities] was accomplished. [cheers, applause]

Other industrial units have also been put into production. Others are now being built and construction work is scheduled to begin soon on still others, including a metallurgical plant. This will insure rapid development in your municipality's and in your county's industry by 1980, and will facilitate fulfillment of the program calling for production totalling 10 billion lei. [cheers, chants of "Ceausescu and the People"]

I noted with great satisfaction that the industrial production plan for the first 8 months was exceeded by close to 40 million lei. Good results were also obtained in raising labor productivity and other basic indexes. Nevertheless, certain shortcomings still persist in certain areas, and the party organizations, all leaderships of the working people, and all the working people must give them due attention and take the necessary steps to exemplarily fulfill the plan on all its indexes. I want to convey to you and to all the working people in this municipality and county warmest congratulations for the results attained in the first 2 1/2 years [of the 5-year plan] and in the first 8 months of this year, and wishes for ever new successes. [applause, cheers]

Your achievements constitute a considerable contribution to the achievements attained by the working people in our entire country, who have successfully fulfilled the industrial production plan for the first 2 1/2 years, and who have exceeded the plan by over 40 billion lei--this is the guarantee that by 1980 we will implement the decisions of the national conference of last December, which envisage production totaling at least 100 billion lei in excess of the plan. [cheers]

I have also visited a wine-growing enterprise in your county--which is our country's prime producer of grapes and wine--where we were pleasantly impressed with how the Odobesti enterprise is implementing the program on modernizing and increasing its production, under which greater production than at present is forecasted. Good results have been achieved, as we noted with satisfaction at a small exhibition we viewed, in other agricultural sectors, too; in the grain, vegetable and animal sectors.

It would seem that the working people employed in agriculture are also successfully fulfilling their tasks, reaping richer crops and yielding an ever greater output, thus contributing to improving supplies of agricultural produce and foodstuffs to the people.

In point of fact, agricultural production is generally satisfactory throughout the country. This year's climatic conditions have not been the best, and there are certain delays in the autumn crops. However, all necessary conditions exist for these crops to ripen and to be harvested on schedule, thus insuring that the people will receive all the necessary supplies. We may therefore say that our agriculture, too, is yielding ever better productions and contributing to the general growth of our national wealth, and to raising all our people's well-being. I want to convey congratulations to the peasantry and cooperative members of Vrancea County for the results they have attained in their work. [applause, cheers]

The successes obtained in all the areas of activity have permitted us to adopt additional measures to increase the working people's incomes more rapidly and to raise the living standard of all our peoples. As is known, the first stage of remuneration increases was concluded in the first quarter of this year; a 32 percent increase is envisaged for the current 5-year plan, substantially more than the 20 percent initially envisaged in the 11th congress plan. These additional measures to increase incomes, to build more housing and other sociocultural establishments, and to develop all economic activities more intensively have been made possible by the good results we obtained in the first half of the 5-year plan. This constitutes further proof of the fact that, by improving the quality of our work and fulfilling the 11th congress program, and by insuring the implementation of the decisions designed to assert the scientific-technical revolution in all areas, to shift the stress from quantity to a new concept of quality, to enhance economic efficiency and to increase the national income and wealth, we can insure our fatherland's more rapid progress and its rapid advancement along the path of the comprehensively developed socialist society, we can more rapidly improve our people's welfare. [applause, cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

Dear comrades, we are undoubtedly entitled to be pleased with our achievements; however, we cannot ignore the fact that there still are certain shortcomings and that mistakes are still being made, which reflect negatively on the fulfillment of the 11th congress program. There are still great untapped reserves in all the areas of activity which should be utilized to organize labor better, and to turn the production capacities to better account. Even at the enterprise I visited today, especially at the two new ones, the machine building and the synthetic materials enterprises, there are still great reserves which would permit a 30-40 percent greater production from the existing capacities, and even possibilities for doubling production and for acquiring additional equipment. This will undoubtedly bring about substantial increases in economic efficiency and labor productivity, as well as in the value of the net production, and thus in the newly created value; a fact which will result directly in increases in the general national income in our country. This is why we must be very careful to organize labor optimally, to utilize all production capacities, to prepare thoroughly for the introduction of advanced technologies in all the sectors, to enhance labor productivity and to implement the decisions of the March Central Committee plenum on workers' self-management and self-administration, which should improve the running of each unit, as each unit must be profitable and yield the highest possible results, with a view to increasing the national income and the general wealth of our country. [applause, cheers]

Great reserves exist in agriculture, too, for increasing output more substantially in all sectors. To mention only wine growing, since your county is one of the major producers of the country in this sector, I will say that possibilities exist for fulfilling the measures established for this sector, so that this year's grape production should double by 1985. Such possibilities exist in other agricultural areas, too. Thus, comrades, you see that we still have great reserves in industry, agriculture, transportation and other economic sectors; reserves which will permit us to complete the 11th congress program before 1990, as was planned, and we must do everything possible to this end. [applause, cheers]

In view of the rapid development of industry in your municipality and county, greater attention should be paid to training and preparing the labor force, to raising the professional and technical level of all the workers and specialist. This is one of the most important requirements for running all the economic units of the county at the appropriate level. [cheers]

Resolute measures are also required to fulfill the investment plan on schedule and under good conditions. This applies to industry, agriculture and housing. It is true that a great deal of building has been done in Focsani; the town has been changing and daily becomes more modern, and housing conditions have been increasingly improving. However, much remains to be done, and more efforts must be made to complete the housing program envisaged for the current 5-year plan. The party committee, the people's council and all the working people must contribute to fulfilling the investment program in all the sectors, including housing and construction of sociocultural establishments. This will contribute to insuring better housing conditions and will turn the unification town into a modern and prosperous town. [cheers]

Cultural-educational activities and work to raise the socialist awareness of all the working people must also be intensified. In this field, too, we must see to it that each citizen of the municipality and county, like all our fatherland's citizens, become aware of the fact that it is up to us and us alone to make our country, each locality, and the life of each citizen ever richer and more prosperous, so that each can say proudly: I have also contributed to everything that has been accomplished in each locality, in the entire country; I have done my best to serve my fatherland and people. [applause, cheers]

We must turn the Song to Romania festival into a broad movement of professional, scientific, political and cultural education, a movement uniting the efforts of all our people under the communist party's leadership in resolutely implementing the program formulated by the 11th congress of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and advancing, under RCP leadership, toward the society without classes, toward communism. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, everything we are achieving in our country is designed, of course, to insure the rapid development of our fatherland and, at the same time, is a remarkable contribution of the Romanian people to the cause of socialism, progress and peace throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

We are firmly determined to do all we can to constantly strengthen our relations of cooperation and solidarity with all the socialist countries, to surmount the differences between them and strengthen their unity, because this will exert a great influence on the entire international life in asserting the prestige and strength of socialism in the world. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu and the People"]

We are developing broad relations with developing countries, and with nonaligned countries in the belief that this cooperation and solidarity is an inseparable part of the struggle against imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, for defending the peoples' independence, for peace and each nation's right to be master of its destiny. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, we are also expanding relations with the developed capitalist countries, with all states in the world, irrespective of social system, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence. We act and firmly base our international relations on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation of the use or threat of force in interstate relations. We believe that all must be done so that these principles are implemented in relations among all states because only this basis can insure a lasting peace, and only thus can the necessary conditions be created for each people to be able to focus its strength in the direction of economic and social progress and its well-being. [cheers, chants]

We do not spare any effort to implement the documents signed in Helsinki on European security and cooperation. We believe that efforts must be intensified to cooperate with all states in order to expand this cooperation in all fields, and especially to proceed to military disengagement on our continent. We must do all we can so that each nation in Europe is protected from any aggression, so that each people is able to live in peace and thus be able to devote its strength and energy to independent socioeconomic development. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, we taken action so that relations of friendship and cooperation are developing among all Balkan countries in order to turn this area into an area of peaceful cooperation, without nuclear weapons. We must act so that no kind of intrigue will endanger peace in the Balkans. [cheers, chants]

Our country speaks out firmly and acts so that all disputes between states are resolved by peaceful negotiations, that they renounce military means and force, in the belief that any military solution of problems will only bring about new difficulties, new burdens for the shoulders of the respective peoples, and will endanger peace throughout the world. This is why we are determined to do all we can to unite the efforts of all peoples against the policy of force and threat of force in order to completely eliminate the imperialist policy of interference in the affairs of other states. [cheers, chants]

We actively participate in the struggle waged by the developing countries to eliminate underdevelopment and to establish the new international economic order. We take firm action to contribute to achieving disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. We believe that we must do all we can so that all world states, regardless of size or social system, will be able to actively participate in resolving the complex problems of the contemporary world. It is primarily necessary for the small and medium-sized countries to participate with equal rights in resolving all problems confronting mankind today. [cheers, chants]

It is necessary to increase the role of the United Nations to a great extent; its activity must be improved in the sense of democratizing it and creating conditions for all states to have a more important say in this international forum. It is necessary for us to do all we can so that the anti-imperialist forces and the peoples speaking out for independence and freedom will unite their efforts, because only in complete unity will they have the guarantee and security that they will be able to stop the war policy, insure peace and achieve a better and more just world. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, in conclusion I would like to express my conviction and that of the party-state leadership that the working people of Focsani municipality and Vrancea County, as well as all our people will spare no effort to make an increasingly important contribution to implementing the 11th congress decisions. You are the heirs of long-standing traditions of struggle for national and social freedoms; you are the heirs of traditions of a long revolutionary struggle. It was here that unity was achieved 119 years ago. You must do all you can to continue these wonderful traditions by strengthening the unity around the party even more, as well as the unity of each working collective around the party organization to insure that each unit, each commune and each town may become a citadel of struggle for socialism, for communism. [cheers, chants]

We are convinced that the party organization, all communists, and the county committee will know how to better organize their activity--as they have done up to now--and we are convinced that all working people and all leading councils, all workers, engineers, technicians and all working people in villages--cooperative members and private farmers and the other village residents--will also act in close solidarity to resolutely implement the tasks incumbent on each of them and on the entire county up to 1980.

As you know, all counties are engaged in a competition to record increasingly better results by the end of the 5-year plan and to thus hold a frontranking place, and if possible the first place in this broad competition that is taking place in our country. As far as I know, your county is also engaged in this competition and tries to hold a frontranking place. I myself wish you to hold the first place if possible. But this depends on you, on the county party committee. [cheers, chants]

With this conviction and with this desire I wish you with all my heart ever greater successes in all your activity, great satisfaction in all fields and much good health and happiness! [cheers, chants]

Visits Braila County Enterprise

AU071024Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 7 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/9/1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu started today a working visit to Braila County, being accompanied by Elena Ceausescu, by other members of the party and state leadership.

The visit started at the Progresul heavy equipment enterprise of Braila, one of the most important objectives of the municipality, producing excavators, earthwork equipment, etc.

The visit to Braila County continues. It will conclude with a civic rally during which President Nicolae Ceausescu is to make a speech.

EXECUTIVE POLITICAL COMMITTEE REAFFIRMS POSITIVE RESULTS OF HUA'S VISIT

AU061830Y Bucharest SCINTELA in Romanian 3 Sep 78 pp 1, 6 AU

[Unattributed commentary on the communique of the meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, analyzing results of PRC Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Romania: "Developing Romanian-Chinese Cooperation in Their Mutual Interests, and in the Interest of the General Cause of Socialism and Peace"]

[Text] The Executive Political Committee fully approved and was highly appreciative of the activity of Nicolae Ceausescu, carried out in keeping with the general political line of our party and state, with the orientations of the eleventh congress and the national conference of the RCP, with the fundamental interests of socialism, social progress, peace and collaboration among peoples.

This appreciation expresses the full approval of the communists, of our entire people; voices the feelings of deep satisfaction of all the working people of our homeland who followed this visit with joy, considering it as a moment of great importance in the political life of the country, as an expression of the correct domestic and foreign policy of Socialist Romania.

Part of the normal practice in international life which registers the intensification and broad expansion of contacts and meetings at the highest level, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit reciprocated the visits President Nicolae Ceausescu has paid, together with Elena Ceausescu, to the People's Republic of China, especially the visit in May this year. Entirely appreciating the fruitful results of the meeting, the Executive Political Committee highlighted "the particular importance of this visit, the first visit of the highest level of the leadership of the Chinese party and state to Romania, which, crowned with full success, marks a genuinely historic moment in the steady development of the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between our parties, countries and peoples."

As the communique of the Executive Political Committee also shows, this visit follows Romania's consistent policy of developing friendship, collaboration and solidarity with all the socialist countries, of surmounting the divergencies among them, of normalizing their relations and consolidating their unity and solidarity.

The whole visit brought to the fore the good links existing between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of China, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, between the two peoples--relations that have rich traditions of friendship, solidarity and mutual assistance in the fight waged over the years for national liberty and social justice, for progress and a better life, for the right to free and independent development. These friendly relations of collaboration have steadily developed and strengthened in the years of socialist construction in the two countries, which gives the top-level visits and talks a particular importance. The meetings and talks Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the party and president of the country, had with Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai during the visit he paid to China in 1971 are well known. This year is a particularly fruitful one in the history of Romanian-Chinese relations, being marked by the visit Nicolae Ceausescu paid to the People's Republic of China in May and by the recent visit Chairman Hua Kuo-feng paid to Romania. As is known, Nicolae Ceausescu was received in the People's Republic of China with special warmth, with profound friendly feelings, with affection and esteem by the broad Chinese People's masses. The RCP general secretary and president of Romania had fruitful talks in China, which ended with particularly positive results for the development of Romanian-Chinese relations. The long-term collaboration agreement concluded on the occasion laid the foundations of broad and multilateral economic, technical and scientific collaboration between the two countries.

In turn, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Romania was an opportunity for the feelings of warm friendship the Romanian people nurture for the Chinese people, for People's China and for its chairman to be expressed. The talks in Bucharest, held in a spirit of friendship, mutual esteem and respect, have further developed the understanding concerning the amplification of the collaboration and cooperation between them. They fully agree with the interests and aspirations of the two countries to develop their national economies at an increasing rate, to secure the steady modernization of the forces of production, the intensification of the whole work of building socialism, of raising the living standard and civilization level of the peoples.

During the recent visit of the leaders of People's China to Romania, just as during the talks in May, the need was stressed to develop and diversify the collaboration between them on a state line, on the line of mass and public organizations, to effect ever broader exchanges of experience in socialist construction between the two countries, to expand cooperation in education, science and culture, mass media, tourism and sports; which will certainly lead to better acquaintance and rapprochement between the peoples of our countries.

Pointing to the profoundly positive character of the understandings reached and the agreements concluded on that occasion, the Executive Political Committee brought out in bold relief the decisive role in expanding and strengthening the many-sided cooperation between the two countries and peoples played by the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of China, between which relations of lasting friendship and solidarity were established and are ever more broadly developing. Undoubtedly, the ever stronger consolidation of the links between the leading political forces of the two nations will contribute to an ever wider development of Romanian-Chinese collaboration in various domains.

The Romanian-Chinese relations develop on a solid basis, are founded on the principles of fully equal rights, of esteem and rigorous respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage; principles guaranteeing the continuous consolidation of the friendship, solidarity and comradesly cooperation. The relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of China are solidly grounded on these principles, on the right of each party to independently elaborate its political line, its revolutionary tactics and strategy by applying the general truths of scientific socialism to the specific conditions in one's own country. As is known, Romania, the Romanian Communist Party firmly grounds its relations with all socialist countries, with all communist and workers' parties on these principles, being firmly convinced that their lasting entrenchment is an essential requirement for the assertion of the superiority of relations among the countries building the new system, for enhancing the role and influence of socialism in the world.

The Executive Political Committee was particularly appreciative of the importance of the exchange of opinions on the complex international problems, pointing with satisfaction to the reaffirmation of the two countries' will to cooperate still more actively on a global level for the promotion of peace and social progress, for the abolition of imperialist and neocolonialist policy, of any form of domination and oppression, of racist policy and apartheid, to contribute to the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, to disarmament, to securing national independence and sovereignty, the freedom and independent economic and social development of all peoples, to the building of a better and more just world.

By its many ramifications, the Bucharest summit dialog went beyond the bilateral framework. It was followed with attention and keen interest on a world scale, its results being considered as particularly positive as regards both its bilateral and general character, expressing the efforts for promoting the cause of peace and security for the settlement, in a new spirit, of the major problems mankind is confronted with today.

The Bucharest talks evinced once again the consistency and principledness with which Romania campaigns for the assertion of the lofty ideals of international peace and collaboration. The press commentators throughout the world remarked again on that occasion on the correctness and constructive character of the Romanian policy, on Socialist Romania's active role in international life, on the prominent personality of its President Nicolae Ceausescu, on his contribution to the efforts for a new international policy, for the cause of socialism and its growing prestige in the world.

Conspicuously brought to the fore was the contribution of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu, to the fight against the old imperialist policies of domination and dictate, for the democratic settlement of the complex problems of present-day mankind, in the interest of the peoples. In this context, many commentaries spotlighted the high esteem and consideration world public opinion has for Romania's president, for his merits as an ardent fighter for the peoples' independence and liberty, for the high degree of responsibility he acts within the service of peace and progress for all mankind. Highlighted was the principledness of Romania's policy, the consistency with which President Ceausescu struggles for the elimination of the conflicts and states of tension still existing in the world, for the noble cause of detente, security and peace for all nations.

Likewise, as the world press emphasized with good reason, the visit of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng--taking place at a time when the People's Republic of China was ushering in a new policy of accelerating its internal development and expanding collaboration with other states, of broadening international relations--was an expression of the wish and resolve of People's China to take an ever more active part in the world political life, in the settlement of various problems concerning mankind today, to aid the prevention of war and the securing of peace, and the observance of each nation's independence and sovereignty, which is undoubtedly an important positive factor in the contemporary world.

Unfortunately, it must be shown that, besides the correct commentaries on this visit, some dissonant voices could be heard uttering malevolent interpretations, attempting to misinform public opinion, to distort the clear meaning and constructive character of the visit, to put it in an unjust, tendentious light. Completely ignoring the facts, the contents and aim of the visit, and openly and publicly presented in both official statements and in the documents adopted, some Western newspapers published commentaries--few in number, indeed--which, appeal exclusively to fantasy, and which tried to give the visit other meanings, completely opposite to the real ones. Naturally, in a way, the publication of such malevolent commentaries is not surprising, since it is known that such newspapers seek the sensational things and sometimes do not stop at trying to create animosities and states of tension among states, to prejudice their relations of friendship and collaboration. It is understandable that the press organs of some socialist countries did not make objective, realistic observations on the visit, appealing instead to precisely such tendentious, distorting interpretations full of insinuations in assessing the visit and in informing the public. It is obvious that such attitudes do not correspond to the mission of the press, do not contribute to the objective, just and principled informing of public opinion in the respective countries, and do not serve the cause of rapprochement, friendship and collaboration among peoples.

The Executive Political Committee brought out in bold relief the deeply constructive character of the visit, pointing out that "the Romanian-Chinese summit dialog in Bucharest, which will give a strong impetus to the friendship and many-sided cooperation between the two parties and countries, corresponds fully to the interests and aspirations of the two peoples, and to the general cause of consolidating the forces of socialism in the world, as well as international peace and collaboration."

As facts and reality have proved, as President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized in the recent report before the central party and state aktiv, Romania in no way counterposes its relations with some socialist countries against the relations with other socialist countries. On the contrary, Romania's relations with all socialist countries, without exception, are a unitary whole, based on the principled, firm and consistent policy of our party and state of actively contributing to strengthening the unity and solidarity of all socialist states, to increasing the might and influence of socialism in the world.

Romania is firmly determined to act in the future, too, with the same principledness and perseverance, in the same constructive spirit as it has until now, to do everything to surmount the divergencies and misunderstandings among some of these countries, to consolidate their unity and solidarity, with the firm conviction that this will have a particularly positive influence on international life, meeting at the same time the demands of strengthening socialism, of enhancing its role in the world.

In this spirit, unanimously approving the understandings and conclusions reached during the new Romanian-Chinese summit meeting, the Executive Political Committee set a number of measures for their actualization, for the ever more intense development of the collaboration and cooperation between the two countries, parties and peoples.

Public opinion in Romania, just as world public opinion, assessed the visit of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to Romania as an historically significant moment in the relations between the two countries, as an event of great significance in international life, which will undoubtedly have profoundly positive repercussions on the entire world climate.

Endorsing completely the fruitful results of the visit, the Romanian people are confident that the further consolidation and diversification of the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of China, between Romania and People's China, between the peoples of the two countries will correspond fully to their mutual interests as well as to the general interests of socialism, to the promotion of the noble goals of progress and peace throughout the world.

ROMANIA LIBERA CONDEMNS TERRORISM, ANARCHY

AU060956Y Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 4 Sep 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Mihai Stoian: "Anachronisms"]

[Excerpts] From time to time the international press agencies find themselves obliged to carry items on their teleprinters such as: "Armed Attack in the Middle of the City," "Victims of a Delayed-Action Bomb," "Boeing 747 Hijacked," "Hostages in the Hands of Terrorists," and other similar items which, although at first glance seem unconnected, can be traced back to a common and basic element: They are the means of an improvised struggle (despite the fact that such "coups" sometimes appear to be thoroughly organized) stemming from none other than the old anarchy. The Greek word "anarkhia" means lack of leadership; that is to say, lack of a guiding concept, a gratuitous, fragmented struggle without future, exactly the opposite of the conscious and truly revolutionary struggle guided toward a major goal and based on a scientific interpretation of mankind's evolution. Terrorism, regardless of the name of the cause in which it erupts here or there in the world, has as its chief ally the reign of arbitrariness, banking on panic, terror, and on the great fear produced, paradoxically, not necessarily in those it is directed at, but in the masses, the crowds, ultimately in the people. History, the indisputable living book of mankind, teaches us that terrorism never helped any nation to free itself from the national and social yoke, but, on the contrary, it too often served to destroy the truly liberating movements by supplying the ruling classes with a pretext to strike back, and that disproportionately, beyond the legal--up to a point--limits set elsewhere.

In our country, because by rights it is in the name of this country that we should speak, terrorism was never "en vogue," and never found support in what is normally termed the "national fiber." The natives of the Carpatho-Danubian-Pontic area have proven their wisdom and good-heartedness in the course of centuries.

And when people like Armand Calinescu and Iorga were killed by terrorists, against the "customs of the country" since these terrorists were acting on "imported" ideas of Nazi inspiration, the entire Romanian public opinion crucified the agents of the fifth column and their paymasters of the Hitlerite reich.

The RCP--although deeply in the underground and persecuted--consistently opposed any terrorist acts, guided by both the criteria of the revolutionary movement and the "local character," the humanness and the wisdom of the Romanians.

Our party's principled position is clearly based on the revolutionary theory of social democracy and individual freedom, which are incompatible with indiscriminate "freedom", with freedom for terrorism, fascism, for reactionary and declassé elements, which are capable of jeopardizing the lives of peaceful people, as well as the common efforts to solve the urgent problems of the masses and to facilitate the democratic and socialist development of society. In the capitalist world, profoundly affected by social and moral dissolution, certain individuals, despairing of a solution to the economic and social problems and of ever achieving a new system, fall into the centrifuge that throws them to extremes, thus to become victims of nihilistic and anarchic ideas.

In those places in which terrorism, like bacteria with a strange reproduction cycle, rears its head from time to time, claiming innocent men, children, women and old people, one notes that, in the final analysis, it is more destructive than the very society against which it claims to be struggling, as a consequence of the unacceptable means it uses and because it erupts insar. ly, hitting left and right, indiscriminately, in the same way in which it does everything else, without the benefit of a precise goal capable of mobilizing the masses to struggle. In the final analysis, terrorism is nothing but a disguised lack of confidence in the potential of the collective--activated when the collective is rallied under the banner of truly revolutionary ideas--a disguised thirst for spectacular gestures, for exhibitionism and for living dangerously; in short, the out-sized spirit of adventure characterizing the terrorists of every origin deserves to be--and must be--denounced by the entire civilized world, in the name of the uncompromising rejection of any kind of violence, whose victim is, as a rule, the "little man."

Nicolae Iorga, the man who ended his life on a roadside shot to death by Hitlerite flunkies, said: "A man gone wild is worse than a man in his wild state."

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NORWEGIAN CHRISTIAN PARTY LEADER

AU021455Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 2 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Lars Korvald, chairman of the Christian People's Party of Norway [CPPN], who is visiting our country at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF]. The guest expressed gratitude to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the honor of having been received, for the invitation to visit Romania and for the opportunity to directly acquaint himself with the Romanian people's achievements along the road of their country's socioeconomic development.

Thanking the guest, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu assessed the CPPN chairman's visit to Romania as a contribution to the good mutual understanding and to developing the relations between the two parties, countries and peoples. During the meeting the sides expressed the desire to deepen and diversify relations of cooperation between the SUF and the CPPN, and to assist the development of cooperation between Romania and Norway, in the interest of both peoples and of the cause of peace and understanding among nations.

Discussing certain problems of the current international situation, the sides stressed the need for all states to participate in solving the key problems facing mankind, in the interest of the people. They highlighted the importance of intensifying the efforts of all states to attain lasting security in Europe by insuring the uniform implementation of the Helsinki Final Act and by adopting concrete disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament. They expressed the conviction that world peace and stability require the peaceful settlement, through political negotiations, of states of conflict and the elimination of force and the threat of force. They also emphasized that the struggle for peace and social progress requires the establishment of new and equitable interstate relations, and the creation of a new international economic order which can guarantee the free development of all peoples along the road of progress.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CSSR TRADE UNION DELEGATION CONDUCTS TALKS

AU060930Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Sep 78 p 5 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement of Czechoslovakia--ROH--led by Comrade Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, arrived in Bucharest 4 September on a visit at the invitation of the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania [UGSR].

In the afternoon, the delegation conducted talks with Comrades Gheorghe Petrescu, UGSR vice chairman; and other UGSR leadership members. The two sides exchanged information and views on the activity of the two trade union centrals both domestically and in international life.

The meeting, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, was attended by CSSR Ambassador to Bucharest Lumir Hanak.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION CONFERENCE

AU062005Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 6 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bonn, (AGERPRES), 6/9/1978--The Romanian parliamentarians' worry about the serious consequences of the sharpening contradictions in international life, of intensified tendencies of redividing the world into spheres of influence was expressed by Tudor Draganu, head of the Romanian delegation attending the 65th conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union. Outlining his country's position on the main international issues, the Romanian representative emphasized the importance of grounding the international relations on new, democratic principles, the necessity of participation of all states, with equal rights, in the settlement of the complex issues facing mankind.

After having appreciated some initiatives of the Interparliamentary Union on the line of engineering European security, achieving disarmament and establishing a new international economic and political order, and eradicating colonialism, the Romanian chief delegate pointed to the need for a still more active participation of parliaments, of the union, in view of solving the serious problems that endanger the international peace and security. They stressed the important role incumbent in this connection on the parliamentary actions of a regional and sub-regional character, in the Balkans included.

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ROMANIA

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW YAR AMBASSADOR

AU051345Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 5 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Today President Nicolae Ceausescu received Salah Ali al-Ashwal, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] to our country.

After presenting his credentials, the new ambassador conveyed warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to the Romanian Government from Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR and supreme commander of the armed forces, as well as wishes for personal happiness and health and for progress and prosperity to the Romanian people. In the speech the ambassador made on the occasion he expressed his resolution to make every effort to strengthen the ties of friendship between the YAR and the Romanian people, for expanding the fruitful cooperation between our countries in all areas. He added that the YAR, led by Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and supreme commander of the armed forces, admires Romania's independent policy, under the leadership of President Nicolae Ceausescu, its positive role in consolidating world peace and security and its support for the cause of national liberation. The ambassador ended with an expression of his trust in the Romanian Government's support for his mission.

Receiving the credentials, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the greetings conveyed, and in his turn conveyed best wishes for personal health and happiness to Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, and wishes for peace and progress to the friendly Yemeni people. In his speech, the Romanian head of state said that Romania firmly bases its foreign policy on the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, nonrecourse to the threat and use of force, and mutual advantage. Our country is consistently working to democratize international relations, to find negotiated solutions to interstate conflicts, and to establish a new world economic and political order. Romania resolutely advocates a political solution to the Middle East conflict, which should bring about a just and lasting peace, based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war and on a solution to the Palestinian problem, including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

The speaker ended by stressing that conditions exist for continuously developing the relations between our countries in both bilateral relations and in the international arena. President Nicolae Ceausescu wished the Yemenite ambassador success in his mission, and assured him of the support of the State Council, the Romanian Government and his own support.

After the accreditation ceremony, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial talk with the new ambassador.

RADULESCU RECEIVES ITALIAN JUSTICE OFFICIAL

AU062004Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1926 GMT 6 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/9/1978--The good relations established between Romania and Italy, between their peoples, were emphasized in Bucharest, on September 6, during the call paid on Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, by Renato Pell'andro, member of the National Council of the Christian Democratic Party, under secretary of state, the Ministry of Justice of Italy, now visiting Romania.

Aspects related to the further development of the collaboration and cooperation on multiple planes between Romania and Italy were approached during the interview.

CULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PANAMA

AU062006Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 6 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/9/1978--A delegation of the Republic of Panama led by Ambassador Pedro Brin Martinez, director in the Ministry of Foreign Relations, visited Romania over September 5-7.

The delegation was received by Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs.

The agreement of collaboration in education, science and culture between the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the government of the Republic of Panama, was signed during the visit.

GATT PROTOCOL ON TRADE AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES RATIFIED

LD311420Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1151 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Aug, AGERPRES--Romania's permanent mission (?in) Geneva has deposited with the Secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade--GATT--Romania's ratifications of the document stating the adherence to the protocol of trade negotiations among the developing countries. This protocol, conceived as a basic instrument for the translation into life of an international development strategy, provides the juridical framework for all the states, starting from the idea of mutual advantage, to give one another preferential terms in their trade. The provisions of the protocol [word indistinct] pursue the development of cooperation among the developing countries as one of the chief means of mutual help and establishment of new relations in international trade.

The protocol has been concluded at a time when there is a growing tendency to find solutions to the problems of world trade in a narrow framework, artificially limited to "the great" that is the united [words indistinct] the Common Market countries and Japan. The developing countries, so far kept outside the substantive negotiations, vehemently criticized such discriminatory practices asking that the decisions of general interest should be made with the (?consent) of all GATT members. Likewise, there have lately been more and more protectionist practices in the world market, promoted by the developed capitalist countries. Such measures, contrary to the fundamental principles of GATT, are often motivated by the industrialized (?capitalist) countries by the persistent economic recession which, entailing a lower productive activity, raises unemployment to alarming levels.

Under the circumstances the countries so affected try to limit the imports, mainly from the developing countries. But the practice of international economic relations has proved that the protectionist measures ultimately affect the very countries promoting them. It is a fact that trade relations are profitable to everybody only if there is a balanced exchange of commodities among the states, or otherwise said, if every partner is given the opportunity to compensate the rise in some imports by (?the) rise in some exports. The present round of GATT negotiations started in September 1973 and, known as the Tokyo round, emphasized the only rational way to overcome the present economic and social difficulties, that is to provide conditions for fair and stable exchanges. Besides, according to GATT calculations, the rise by only one per cent in world trade would provide three million jobs.

As far as the Third World is concerned, according to a study of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, if the policies that have led to an increase in the exports of the developing countries were continued, these countries would (nearly) treble their exports of manufactured goods, planned to stand at 94 thousand million dollars by 1985, as compared to 33 thousand million dollars in 1975. Likewise, if the states in the membership of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development removed all obstacles to the manufactured products from the developing countries, the latter would get, 1985, additional incomes amounting to 24 thousand million dollars.

Therefore, a rise in the export of the developing countries as a result of a liberalized trade would be tantamount to substantial hard currency returns, so necessary for their progress. For, development means first of all industrialization, hence technology. But a great part of this technology is supplied by the developed capitalist countries which in this way could see their exports grow. This would lead to a growth of production and a lowering of unemployment. Obviously, the advantages are reciprocal, and the path to be followed is renunciation of any kind of trade barriers.

Romania takes an active part in the many-sided GATT negotiations, willing to make her own contribution to the attainment of the [words indistinct] Tokyo round as far as the liberalization of international trade is concerned. A developing socialist country, Romania, just as the other developing countries, asked for the progressive removal of every obstacle to world trade, and additional advantages to the exports of the countries of the Third World by the use of a special, favoured treatment to all these states, whatever their social system or the geographical area they live in.

At the same time, Romania considers that there must be a substantial improvement in the generalized system of preferences given by the developed states to the developing ones. Finally, it is Romania's [word indistinct] that the fast development of trade [word indistinct] the developing countries would be highly important. This is the reason why Romania deposited the ratifications, being the [words indistinct] to join the protocol on trade negotiations among the developing countries.

The attainment of these goals would facilitate the efforts of the countries economically lagging behind to eliminate underdevelopment, the economic disparities, would turn world trade into a basic component of the new international economic order.

REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES UN DEBATE ON LAW OF SEA

AUG61010Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 6 Sep 78 AU

[Text] United Nations. (AGERPRES), 6/9/1978--Speaking during the United Nations debates concerning the future convention of the law of the sea, Romanian representative Pop Iftene pointed out that account should be taken of both the interests of the riparian states and those of the international community as a whole. The extension of the continental plateau, the speaker said, should not lead to exaggeratedly diminishing the common patrimony of mankind. The Romanian delegation maintains that the limit of the continental plateau should not go beyond 200 miles from the shores. In exceptional, fully justified conditions, it could be accepted that this limit be reasonably exceeded providing that the respective riparian state transfers a part of the benefits realized by exploiting the portion of the plateau beyond 200 miles to the international authority in charge of administering the submarine territories outside national jurisdiction.

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Y U G O S L A V I A

TITO RECEIVES DJURANOVIC, DOLANC AT BRDO FOR BRIEFING

LD061530Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1345 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Brdo--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and of the LCY, received Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who briefed him on current questions of the sociopolitical and economic development of our country.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VRHOVEC' VISIT IN SWITZERLAND

Meets Yugoslav Workers

LD061016Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berne, September 6, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, paying an official visit to Switzerland, met last night in Berne with Yugoslavs living in this country, representatives of the clubs of Yugoslav workers temporarily employed in Switzerland, he also met Yugoslav businessmen and embassy officials. On this occasion Vrhovec spoke about Yugoslavia's foreign political activity and several current issues connected with social and economic development in Yugoslavia.

The foreign secretary's encounter with about 300 Yugoslavs from all parts of Switzerland was very warm. President of the Yugoslav club in Bevnico Oroz warmly greeted Josip Vrhovec informing him on the way of life and work of about 37,000 Yugoslav workers temporarily employed (in Switzerland) and their families. Yugoslav clubs in Switzerland [passage indistinct] this year approximately 2,000 workers' children are attending classes in their mother tongue in 30 schools throughout Switzerland. At the same time, around 1,400 workers are finishing their elementary education in study centers attached to their clubs.

Received by President Ritschard

LD061400Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1129 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berne, September 6, (TANJUG)--Swiss Confederation President Willi Ritschard today received Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec and had a very cordial talk with him.

President Ritschard showed great interest in the Yugoslav Constitution and federal structure and stated that he follows with close interest the internal development of Yugoslavia. The Swiss Confederation president also expressed his pleasure with the Yugoslav foreign secretary's visit, assessing it as encouragement to further development of bilateral relations and mutual understanding. The Yugoslav secretary spoke in return on the social-political development of Yugoslavia, the basic principles of the Yugoslav Constitution and the delegation system.

Visits Basel Chemical Firm

LD061406Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1138 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Basel, September 6, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec arrived today in Basel, the centre of the Swiss chemical-pharmaceutical industry.

Josip Vrhovec visited the "Sandoz" chemical-pharmaceutical company. During their talk, "Sandoz" manager informed Vrhovec on the work of this company, which has extensive cooperation with Yugoslav manufacturers of pharmaceuticals, paints and agricultural chemical products.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary expressed the wish that this successful cooperation with Swiss chemical-pharmaceutical enterprises be maintained and cooperation continued as well as with other Swiss enterprises.

Holds Press Conference

LDC62332Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2048 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berne--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Pierre Aubert, head of the Political Department of the Swiss Federal Council, gave a positive assessment of the development of cooperation thus far between Yugoslavia and Switzerland. The diplomatic heads of the two countries expressed conviction that their meeting would significantly stimulate successful development of relations in all spheres of mutual interest. Vrhovec and Aubert assessed their talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, as open, meaningful and beneficial. The ministers put forward these appraisals at a press conference in Berne this evening.

Minister Pierre Aubert informed journalists in detail of the main international and bilateral issues on which an exhaustive exchange of opinions was held. He stressed that, in relations between the two countries, there were no open problems save that of the current deficit which Yugoslavia has in foreign trade exchange with Switzerland. The minister, however, added that the trade exchange between the two countries could gradually be balanced by the Swiss side, primarily, through the undertaking of effective measures.

Pierre Aubert said that the viewpoints of Switzerland and Yugoslavia were identical on a number of international questions. We lay much store in the friendship which we have with Yugoslavia, the Swiss minister declared, and added that the representatives of the two countries had successfully cooperated in all phases of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and that they were continuing contacts regarding preparations for the coming European gatherings in Montreux and Madrid. In this connection, Pierre Aubert stressed the need for even more frequent contacts between the representatives of Yugoslavia and Switzerland and of all other neutral and nonaligned countries in preparation for the meeting. He advocated the point of view that the meeting in Montreux, at which the Swiss proposal of an international convention on the settlement of all international disputes by peaceful means will be discussed, should be held at ministerial level.

Both sides are in agreement, added Minister Aubert, that Swiss-Yugoslav cooperation should be expanded into the sphere of disarmament as well. Both Yugoslavia and Switzerland would like to see a Europe without blocs, said the Swiss diplomatic head.

Speaking about events in Africa, Minister Aubert stated that both sides agreed that all interference in the internal affairs of African countries was to be condemned. Pierre Aubert also said that at the meeting with Vrhovec there was mention of the recent visit made to Yugoslavia by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, stated that in the Yugoslav-Swiss talks considerable attention was paid to circumstances in Europe. He indicated the need for increasingly close cooperation between the nonaligned and neutral countries which, as he said, would be of great importance for the welfare of the peoples of the European Continent.

It is our deep conviction that long-term, secure and harmonious development in Europe and the world cannot be guaranteed through Bloc relations, said the Yugoslav Federal Secretary. He added that security could only be guaranteed by overcoming the present bloc division. In Vrhovec's view, the role of the nonaligned and neutral countries and all those in the blocs who support such aspirations is very great in this connection. This role also gained concrete affirmation in the cooperative implementation of the recommendations, principles and spirit of the Helsinki gathering. In the words of the federal secretary, the main result of the Belgrade meeting of the CSCE was precisely the maintenance of the continuity in the processes initiated in Helsinki.

Josip Vrhovec informed journalists about Yugoslav viewpoints on events in the Mediterranean territories which are considered of primary importance for European security. We in Yugoslavia, said the federal secretary, welcome every effort and initiative towards the creation of a zone of peace in that very sensitive region of Europe and the world.

Much was said in the Yugoslav-Swiss talks about problems facing developing countries. In this connection, Vrhovec said that both sides had pointed to the need to overcome as rapidly as possible, the existing abyss between the developed and developing countries, and to seek and find adequate solutions in North-South relations. Yugoslavia holds, stressed the federal secretary, that relations between the developed and developing countries constitute a very acute problem which may have unforeseeable consequences for the world's future. Speaking about the Middle East, Vrhovec reiterated our country's standpoint, whereby there can be no durable settlement of the Middle East crisis without withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from all occupied Arab territories, without recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to creation of their own state and without guarantees of the security of all states of the territory.

Vrhovec stressed that Yugoslavia supports the OAU and feels that it should be the only factor in settling African problems, without the interference by any outside interests. The federal secretary stressed that Yugoslavia condemns all aggression in Africa; opposes all intervention on African soil, and considers it the legal right and duty of all people to struggle against aggression. In the opinion of the Yugoslav federal secretary, the greatest problem on that continent at present is the liquidation of the remnants of colonialism and racism.

Vrhovec assessed the recent ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries in Belgrade as an important international event, at which the nonaligned movement had manifested its moral and political strength in Belgrade, the federal secretary added, the nonaligned countries managed to overcome all traps and hindrances which were put in their path. At the same time, the Belgrade conference made a significant contribution to the unity of the nonaligned countries and gave powerful affirmation to the basic principles and orientation of the movement, as an independent political force on the world scene whose basic orientation is antibloc. We do not believe in good blocs, Vrhovec declared. They are the evil of the modern world. Therefore the nonaligned movement is called upon to struggle against all forms of domination--colonialism, imperialism, neocolonialism, and all forms of political and economic hegemony.

The federal secretary assessed as an important and constructive event in international affairs the recent visit paid to Yugoslavia by Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese premier. This visit had been successful and beneficial for the further development of Yugoslav-Chinese relations, Vrhovec said. He also declared that the Chinese premier's visit to Yugoslavia had taken place in accordance with those principles which characterize the foreign policy of our country.

The aim of the visit had not been to define ourselves toward third countries, nor was it intended to do anything at all to harm third countries, stressed the federal secretary. According to his statement, the visit had as its goal mutual exchange of knowledge on events in the world and on opportunities for developing bilateral cooperation, about which a high level of understanding had been achieved.

In conclusion, the federal secretary touched upon a number of questions in the sphere of Yugoslav-Swiss relations, and expressed conviction that difficulties regarding our trade deficit with Switzerland could be rapidly removed, with efforts on both sides and effective measures undertaken by the Swiss side. Vrhovec thanked Switzerland for the hospitality and aid which it offers to Yugoslav workers temporarily employed in Switzerland, who, as he stressed, could play a significant role as a bridge of friendship between the peoples of Yugoslavia and Switzerland.

Toasts Exchanged at Dinner

LDO70217Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2146 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berne--Pierre Aubert, head of the Political Department of the Swiss Federal Council, gave a formal dinner this evening in honor of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is on an official visit to Switzerland.

Also present at the dinner were: Elhami Nimani, SFRY ambassador in Berne; Kuzman Dimceviski, department head in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; and other associates of the federal secretary for foreign affairs. At the dinner on the Swiss side were: Albert Weitnauer, general secretary of the Political Department; Rudolf Bindschneider, legal adviser to the Federal Political Department; Hess Hansjoerg, Swiss ambassador in Belgrade; Joerg Iselin, director of the political section in the Political Department of the Swiss Federal Council; and other high-ranking officials.

During the dinner, which proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, Pierre Aubert and Josip Vrhovec exchanged toasts.

Welcoming the Yugoslav federal secretary, Minister Aubert said: "To receive you on an official visit to Switzerland is a great honor for the government and people of Switzerland and for me personally. We are very pleased at the fact that you have chosen our country for your first official visit abroad. Your visit constitutes an important stage in the development of links, understanding, respect and cooperation between Switzerland and Yugoslavia. Over the last few years in particular, in Geneva, Helsinki and Belgrade, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has been an opportunity for close and fruitful cooperation between our two countries. In this respect, the forthcoming visits in Montreux, Valletta and Madrid will confirm that the Belgrade meeting was not unsuccessful but rather confirmed the continuity of the CSCE.

"Difficulty and effort characterized the proceedings at the CSCE and set, for countries such as ours, the task of doubling their efforts in order to insure that the Helsinki Final Act does not remain words on a page but, rather, brings fruits to all the peoples and inhabitants of our continent and perhaps even farther afield. Our meetings have made it possible for us to deepen our views on the main problems in international politics. The really open and cordial atmosphere in which they have taken place enables the development of fruitful cooperation in specific spheres."

"I personally, dear colleague, shall not hide the joy which this opportunity of meeting you has given me. Direct contacts between those responsible for foreign policy are very important and I am sure that the one which has just been established will see a happy development, both at the personal level and at the level of relations between our two countries.

"It also gives me great satisfaction to receive you in the republic and canton of Genéve, from which I originate. You are certainly familiar with the devotion which all Swiss people show, not only toward their country, but also toward the canton of their origin. The internal structure of Switzerland allows the expression of various cultures and mentalities, which is a characteristic which we share with your country. This allows us to become better acquainted with each other.

"In the talks, expression was given to the identity of our views on many questions and to the desire of both countries to retain their full independence. It is not a case merely of our similarity. The constant desire to retain our independence through uncertainty and [word indistinct] stimulates us to follow with definite sympathy the great path along which your foreign policy has traveled."

Replying to the toast by Pierre Aubert, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, said: "I would like to thank the government of Switzerland and you personally for the invitation to visit your beautiful country, as well as for the warm hospitality which you have shown me. This visit, Mr Minister, is an expression of my country's desire to develop all-round relations with friendly Switzerland. I am indeed delighted that, in the meetings and talks which we have had, I have confirmed my belief that your country's policy toward Yugoslavia is borne by the same [word indistinct].

"We follow with interest the foreign political activity of the Swiss Government and your personal endeavors, Mr Minister, in making the policy of neutrality more dynamic. The efforts which you are making for the happiness of people, peace and better understanding in the world deserve full recognition. As Yugoslavia also aspires toward the same goals, I can say that we are moving along parallel paths, which often come near to each other and which frequently coincide. This especially applies to our joint efforts directed toward successful implementation of the spirit and content of the Helsinki Final Act. We must turn the path which was begun there into a constant movement toward a different Europe, one filled with understanding, trust, security and cooperation, free of bloc divisions and military nuclear confrontations.

"We were able to discern in our talks that we are inspired by the same (?principles) and [words indistinct], that we are conscious of our responsibilities regarding the need to solve the most important problems in the world. This means the need to make constant efforts in order to stop, once and for all, the dangerous arms race, in order that the dialog between the developed and developing countries, on an equal footing, should lead to bridging the deep abyss which is pushing us all toward an uncertain future and in order that, through peaceful means, solutions should be found to the acute crisis spots, such as those in southern Africa or in the Middle East, which constantly push our planet to the brink of new conflagrations.

"At the recent ministerial conference of nonaligned countries in Belgrade, we again displayed our devotion to peace, freedom and independence and security in the world, in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter. Your delegation, whose presence we highly valued, also had the opportunity to assure itself that the movement of nonalignment has once again confirmed its moral and political strength and its resistance to the many trials of both internal and external character."

"In its efforts to create a better, more just and secure world, the movement of nonalignment welcomes the true support and cooperation of all those who are inspired by the same noble ideals. In my view, cooperation between neutral Switzerland and nonaligned Yugoslavia offers a worthy and instructive example of this.

"I would like to express my conviction that our visit to your beautiful country, with its rich and bright traditions, and the talks which we have held in an open and cordial atmosphere constitute a stimulus to further developing and strengthening our mutual relations in all spheres.

"In particular, I would like to stress the importance which we attach to the presence and work of our citizens in your country. We want their work and stay here to be a worthy contribution to understanding and friendship between our peoples.

"I would like to stress that I am very happy that in our country we can welcome a large number of your citizens, tourists who are our dear guests and of whom there are more and more each year.

"Your visit to Yugoslavia, Mr Minister, would be a valuable contribution to the development of our relations and to the strengthening of our cooperation in international affairs. I can assure you that it would give me great pleasure to fulfill my duty and welcome you and your colleagues in my country and repay the warm and sincere hospitality with which we have met here."

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF FRG'S WILLY BRANDT

Purpose of Visit Assessed

LD062014Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] At the invitation of the president of the Central Committee of the LCY, Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD], will arrive in Ljubljana this evening. He will stay in our country for 3 days, and will hold talks with Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and it is expected that Tito, president of the republic, will receive him. Shortly before the visit, we hear Milorad Denda from Ljubljana:

The interparty visit and arrival of Willy Brandt in our country is a continuation of the constant working interparty dialog which has long characterized relations and cooperation between the LCY and SPD. Periodic, fairly frequent exchange of opinions on all questions of mutual interest on an equal basis and in a spirit of mutual respect and esteem naturally stimulated overall development of Yugoslav-West German relations. Of course, such talks have always been an opportunity for all-round examination of important international topics, too, starting from the development of European situations and going on to such vital problems of the modern world as disarmament, relations between the industrial and developing worlds and other problems.

The topics for the coming interparty talks are dictated by the moment at which Willy Brandt's visit to our country is taking place. In addition to talks about party relations, overall bilateral relations and cooperation will certainly be discussed, and, in the frank and all-round dialog, the issues which objectively hamper or slow down the rapid development of relations will not be omitted. Where international topics are concerned, the two sides have a large number of close views but differing approaches, and the dialogs are an opportunity to provide better knowledge of the two sides' standpoints.

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This primarily involves solution of the key problems of the modern world, overcoming the abyss between the developing countries and the developed world, and the activities of the Socialist International, of which Willy Brandt himself is the president, for the International's activity in developing countries arouses the justified fear that ideological conflicts may be opened among these countries.

In short, it is to be expected that the coming Yugoslav-West German party talks will be marked by all-round, frank dialog, of benefit to further mutual relations.

Brandt Arrives in Ljubljana

LD062024Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1954 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Willy Brandt, chairman of the SPD, arrived in our country today at the invitation of Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY. Horst Ehmke, member of the SPD Executive, and Hans Dingels, head of the International Department of the SPD Executive, and others arrived with Brandt.

Willy Brandt was welcomed at Ljubljana's Brnik Airport by Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Franc Popit, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and president of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary in the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and others.

During the visit, representatives of the LCY and SPD will exchange opinions on topical questions of international political and economic relations, on further development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and SPD, and on other questions of mutual interest.

Meets With Dolanc

AU071130Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 7 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Willy Brandt, chairman of the German Social Democratic Party, who arrived in our country last night at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had a meeting in Ljubljana this morning with Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

As has been announced, Stane Dolanc will give a luncheon for Willy Brandt and other guests at the Podroznik Villa at 1200 GMT today. This afternoon Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Presidium, will hold talks with Willy Brandt and members of the delegation of the Social Democratic Party.

PRC FINANCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR VISIT TO SFRY

LD070842Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0520 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Peking--Chang Ching-fu, PRC minister of finance, left today for a 14-day visit in Yugoslavia. He is heading a delegation of financial specialists. In our country, the delegation will study the financial credit and monetary system, as well as the taxation system. They will also exchange experiences on financial activity with Yugoslav experts. In Yugoslavia, the delegation will be divided into three groups which will visit Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia.

ZORAN POLIC MEETS WITH JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD062028Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Zoran Polic, president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, has received a group of former members of the upper house of the Japanese Parliament.

In a lengthy discussion, the Japanese parliamentarians showed great interest in the organization and functioning of the SFRY Assembly, in the self-management system and in SFRY foreign policy.

Katsuji Nishida, Japanese charge d'affaires in the SFRY, also attended the talks.

KOLISEVSKI MEETS ARGENTINA'S VIDELA IN ROME

AU061406Y Belgrade JORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Sep 78 p 1 AU

[Text] Rome, 3 September--(TANJUG)--Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency, together with the delegation which arrived in Rome to attend Pope Paul's festive enthronement, met in Rome yesterday with Jorge Rafael Videla, president of Argentina. The meeting took place at the initiative of the Argentine president. During the meeting, the promotion of cooperation between the two nonaligned countries, particularly in the economic field, was discussed. Both sides noted the need for an expansion of bilateral economic cooperation.

PEOPLE'S ARMY DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT TO DPRK

LD061036Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0935 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, September 6 (TANJUG)--At the invitation of the minister of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a Yugoslav People's Army delegation headed by the chief of staff, General Colonel Stane Potocar, (?arrived in Pyongyang) for an official three-day visit.

The delegation which will have talks concerning cooperation between the Yugoslav People's Army and Korean Armed Forces, was welcomed at the airport by minister of People's Armed Forces, Army General O Chin-u, and a group of generals.

MIJATOVIC MEETS WITH DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG 6 SEP

LD061642Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1120 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, September 6 (TANJUG)--General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Il-song today received the Yugoslav state-party delegation headed by Presidency of Yugoslavia and Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia member Cvijetin Mijatovic.

Cvijetin Mijatovic delivered a personal message from Yugoslav President and President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito to Kim Il-song. In an extended and friendly talk Kim Il-song and Cvijetin Mijatovic exchanged views on current international questions and relations between the two friendly countries.

Prior to this visit, Kim Il-song had received in a ceremonial visit as part of independence day celebrations the Yugoslav state-party delegation and a Yugoslav Army delegation headed by chief of staff, Colonel General Stane Potocar.

On this occasion, both Yugoslav delegations congratulated Kim Il-song on the 30th anniversary of Democratic Korea's independence.

Also present were Vice President of the PDR of Korea and Politburo member of the Workers' Party of Korea Pak Song-chol and Minister of the People's Armed Forces and Politburo member General O Chin-u.

The Yugoslav delegation to the independence day celebrations arrived yesterday and was very warmly welcomed and received with state and military honours.

SFRY-BULGARIAN BORDER MEETING TO TAKE PLACE 17 SEP

LD070946Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0159 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Skopje--This year's traditional border meeting on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border will be held on 17 September in the Bulgarian town of Kyustendil.

On this day, participants in the meeting will be able to cross the border with only an identity card, and children can cross with their parents. A rich program of cultural and artistic events will be presented by ensembles and soloists from both countries at this traditional meeting, which is held alternately in Kyustendil and Kriva Palanka.

LEGAL STRUCTURE OF SOCIAL COUNCILS DISCUSSED

LD041520Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1308 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The federal committee for legislature agreed at today's session on a draft law on social councils, which regulates the founding, position and function of social councils, including the federal social councils. The procedure for adopting this law was thereby formally underway.

The preparation of the draft, which will soon be submitted for adoption to the Federal Executive Council, was carried out by a work group which worked on them for nearly a year. The group was formed of the Federal Council for Questions of the Social Order and the Federal Council for Economic Development and Economic Policy.

The draft law explicitly envisages that the social councils, as a form of exchange and coordination of views and cooperation in the conception, working-out and implementation of policy, should be founded in the sociopolitical communities and organs and spheres of administration. The councils will be composed of delegates of the sociopolitical community, sociopolitical organizations and self-management organizations and communities. The draft law extends the possibility for councils to be formed in chambers, central associations and other self-management organizations and communities, if there exists for this the need, as determined both by law and by social agreement. The purpose of forming such social bodies is a greater opening of the state structures toward social influence and greater democracy in preparing proposals and decisions at all levels of decisionmaking. The purpose is also for social councils to become one of the factors of social control and for them to be a form of cooperation and aid to organs of the administration and other social structures.

One of the fundamental characteristics of these councils' work will be the application of the principle of the interchangeable delegate, in order to insure the greatest possible competence and authority in the standpoints which the council adopts. Social councils, which have hitherto existed in the federation, republics, and provinces, and are now being formed in the municipalities, are in no way a parallel system of self-management decision-making but, rather, are a form for realizing broader social influence on the execution of functions by the authorities and on the management of social affairs, Dr Aleksandar Pira, chairman of the federal committee for legislature, pointed out. The adoption of this law, it was said at the session, will be an important contribution to the completion of the political system of socialist self-management democracy. In the part regulating in detail the place, position and role of the federal social councils, the draft envisages the existence of a federal social council for questions of the social order, for economic development and economic policy and for international affairs. The possibility is not excluded of founding councils in other spheres, too.

PUBLIC AUDITING SERVICE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD061850Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--As had been expected, there were no extremely unpleasant surprises regarding economic activity in the first half of the year. The final results announced at a press conference today in the Yugoslav Public Auditing Service confirmed that financial results in organizations of associated labor are fairly favorable. The alteration in the accounting system for this year has offered economic organizations the opportunity to increase their income by almost 10 index points. This involves the inclusion in the periodic accounts of paid-up incomes during the first 15 days of July. This circumstance of course, which certainly facilitates economic activity, makes any comparison with the same period in 1977 more difficult, when regarded as a whole. Economic activity in the January-June period is essentially marked by fairly solid financial results, which is the most important thing, and fewer losses compared to income than last year. However, the sum of about 10.5 billion dinars, to which losses amount, is not one which can easily be passed over; even less easily can means be found to cover the losses. It is nevertheless encouraging that, in comparison with the first half of 1977, losses are down by nearly 1.4 billion dinars, or by 12 percent. But were it not for the aforementioned alleviating circumstances in accounting, the overall current losses would amount to 12.6 billion dinars in the first half of the year.

Although losses have been reduced, a very significant increase in negative balance has marked certain areas and branches of the economy--coal production and processing, timber by-products factories, the textile industry in some groupings, maritime communications and so forth. It is quite certain that the most delicate problem remains that of covering losses, for changes have come about in this respect. For example, bank credits may no longer be used to this end, and the most difficult thing is certainly the elaboration of good reconstruction programs which promise better days. It is very indicative that overhead costs are increasing, even where some apparently minor costs, such as expenditure on economic propaganda and advertising, representation and other things are concerned. Investments and the rationality of the undertaking in this field should also be weighed, for it is increasingly difficult to make ends meet when a project must be brought to completion as well. Nationality should always find a place, regardless of whether economic overheads, building or something else is involved. Productivity and earnings must also be brought into harmony. Whereas sufficient account is not always taken of this. In short, coming days and weeks, when the 6-month activity of the Yugoslav economy will be reviewed at various gatherings, will offer an even clearer picture and answers to the numerous questions concerning what should be done and undertaken so that work may be carried out more effectively in future.

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